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CANADA IN 1883.

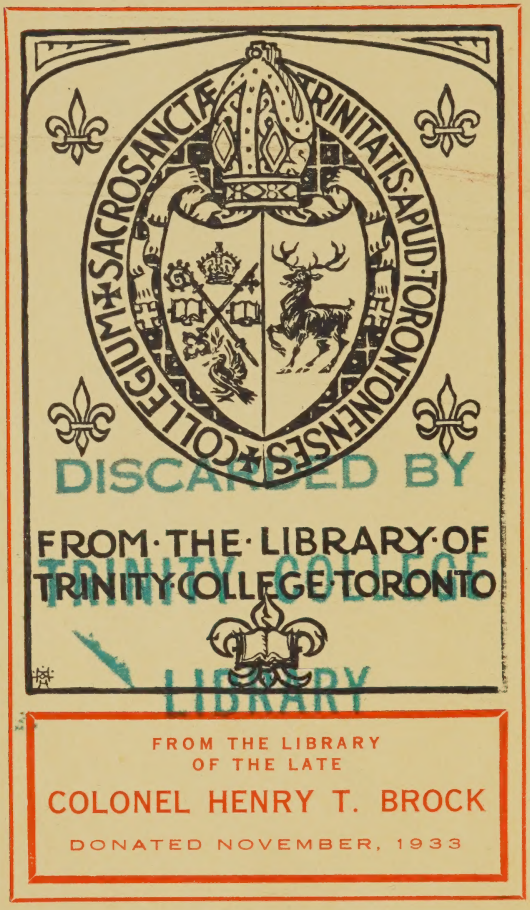
AN OFFICIAL HAND-BOOK OF INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1884.

H. Lawton
from the author



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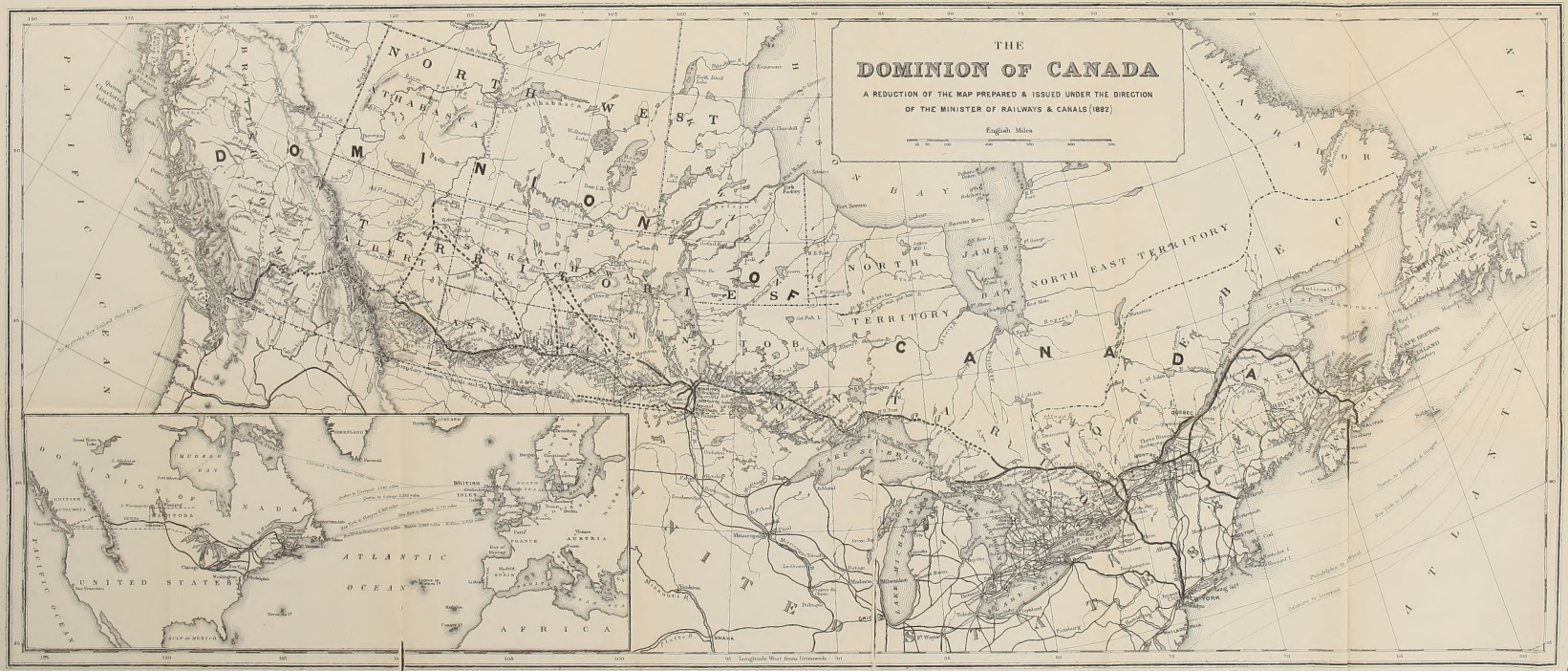
THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
A REDUCTION OF THE MAP PREPARED & ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS & CANALS (1882)
English Miles
DOMINION OF CANADA
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
ATHABASCA
ASSINIBOIA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
KEEWATIN
NORTH EAST TERRITORY
JAMES BAY
HUDSON BAY
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
CANADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
AFRICA
AUSTRIA
Longitude West from Greenwich

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"a little thing of my own"

1886

200*th Thousand.*

A HAND-BOOK OF INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

INCLUDING THE PROVINCES OF

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA,

NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Second Series. Revised to Date.

For the perusal of Capitalists, Agriculturists, Mechanics, Artisans, Labourers, and Domestic Servants.

Published, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Government of Canada (Department of Agriculture).

LONDON, JANUARY, 1884.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE Dominion of Canada is bounded on the south by the United States of America, and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 3,470,392 square miles, and its most southern point reaches the 42nd parallel of latitude. It possesses thousands of square miles of the finest forests on the continent, widely spread coal fields, extensive and productive fisheries, and rivers and lakes that are among the largest and most remarkable in the world. The country is divided into eight provinces, the names of which are given below:—

1. Nova Scotia	containing	20,907	square miles.
2. New Brunswick	„	27,174	„
3. Prince Edward Island ..	„	2,133	„
4. Quebec	„	188,688	„
5. Ontario	„	101,733	„
6. Manitoba	„	123,200	„
7. North-West Territories ..	„	2,665,252	„
8. British Columbia	„	341,305	„

According to the census taken in 1881 the population of the Dominion at that time numbered 4,324,810. Of these Nova Scotia contained 440,572; New Brunswick, 321,233; Prince Edward Island, 108,891; Quebec, 1,359,027; Ontario, 1,923,228; Manitoba, 65,954; North-West Territories, 56,446; British Columbia, 49,459. The origins of the population are returned as follows:—891,248 English and Welsh, 957,408 Irish, 699,863 Scotch, 1,298,929 French, 254,319 German. The balance is made up of Dutch, Scandinavians, Italians, &c. The tables of the birthplaces of the inhabitants show that there are at the present time living in Canada 77,753 persons who were born in the United States.

The government of the country is administered by a representative of Her Majesty, whose official title is Governor-General. The tenure of the office is six years, and the expenses are borne by the Dominion. The Federal Parliament includes a Senate and a House of Commons, and legislates upon all questions affecting the general welfare of the country. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry, but they can resign at any time. The House of Commons is composed of representatives from every part of Canada. The government is conducted on the English basis of the responsibility of the Ministers to the House of Commons, which is elected for a term of five years. The government of the Provinces is carried on by Lieutenant-Governors, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and local legislatures, which deal with civil rights and property, the administration of justice, and local matters, such as education, control of lands and municipal institutions, prisons, asylums, &c. The Provinces are further sub-divided into counties and townships, with local boards and councils for regulating taxation for roads, schools, and municipal purposes. The franchise is practically extended to every householder. The members of the Senate and of the Federal and local legislatures are paid for their services during the sessions of the various assemblies.

Religious liberty prevails in Canada. Persons of any church will find abundant facilities in the Dominion for the practice of their faith. As regards education, long before School Boards were established in England, Canada was in the enjoyment of a well organised educational system. The following explanation will show the simplicity of the scheme that has been adopted. In districts where the inhabitants are divided in their religious opinions, and mixed schools are not possible, the law enables separate schools to be provided. Every township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each section trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In towns and cities a Board of School Trustees is chosen by the people. The Trustees regulate the expenditure of money, order the erection of new school houses when necessary, engage teachers, and have general charge of everything connected with the public schools. The necessary funds are raised partly by tax upon the ratepayers, and partly by a grant from the Provincial Treasury. Teachers are prepared and trained at normal schools, supported and maintained at the public expense. Instruction is not by any means confined to the mere rudiments of English. In many cases the higher branches are taught, and the children are turned out with a good, sound, practical education that fits them for any ordinary position in life. As a rule, no fees are charged, the schools are absolutely free, and thus the children of the poor have the same opportunities as the children of the rich. Such, in a few words, is the public school system of Canada. Education, however, does not rest at this point. For those who can afford it—and nearly all can, for the cost is comparatively small—there are schools of a higher grade. In all parts of the country there are grammar schools, managed like the common schools, by a Board of Trustees. At these institutions, as well as at many excellent private schools, the pupils receive a classical education, and are trained and prepared for the legal and other professions. Above these again there are colleges, possessing university powers, endowed with scholarships of considerable value, open to youths prepared in the lower schools. There are also schools of medicine at Toronto, Montreal, and other places; while the various leading religious denominations have schools or colleges at which young men are prepared for the ministry. For the higher education of girls there are numerous excellent schools, many of which are denominational in character. Nor are the afflicted forgotten, there being schools for deaf mutes and for the blind, supported and maintained at the public expense, and by private benevolence. The public and grammar schools are under the supervision of duly qualified inspectors appointed by the Government. The text books in use are excellent in every respect; and all the larger schools are well provided with apparatus for the purpose of giving practical instruction in chemistry, astronomy, and other branches. In connection with many schools there are free libraries containing judiciously chosen collections of books for the use of the pupils. In fact, means of education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. The poor and middle classes can send their children to free schools, where excellent education is given; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy for all. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada. In many thousands of cases the children of immigrants who come to Canada without any means, in a state of poverty, very little removed from absolute pauperism, have received thorough education, and have the highest prizes which the country places before them. They have thus attained a state of well-being which would have been impossible for them

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

From "Picturesque Canada," by permission of the Publishers.

at home, and which presents the most striking contrast possible with the dismal prospect which the workhouse would have afforded for a large number of them, when their strength for labour should have passed away.

The defence of the country is entrusted to the militia, which consists of two forces, the active and the reserve. The former is composed entirely of volunteers, and its strength is fixed by law at 45,000; in the latter all British subjects, between the ages of 16 and 60, not exempt or disqualified by law, are liable to be called upon to serve in cases of emergency. The active militia, armed with breech-loading rifles, is equipped in much the same manner as the volunteers and militia of England, and can be placed in the field at a very short notice. The force is called out for a number of days' drill every year, for which the officers and men are paid. Commissions are given to persons who have graduated in the military colleges, and to those who have the necessary experience, and are able to pass the qualifying examination. No person can be appointed to a commission, except provisionally, until a certificate of fitness has been obtained. The certificates granted are of two kinds: the first, which is sufficient until the position of captain has been reached; and the second, which qualifies for the position of lieut.-colonel. The force is under the command of a general officer of the English army. In many of the universities, colleges, normal and high schools, associations are organised for the purposes of military drill. They are supplied by the Government with arms and accoutrements. Instruction is given in military drill and training only, and the companies so formed are not to be employed in active service. There is a military college for the education of cadets (with a four years' course of study) at Kingston, and schools of gunnery at Quebec and Kingston. The fees at Kingston are $200 for the first year, to provide uniforms, books, &c.; and, for the same purposes, $150 per annum for the remaining three years. Pupils are provided free of expense with board and attendance, but they have to pay laundry bills and for board should they stay during vacations. A five years' residence in Canada is a necessary qualification for admission. By an Act of Parliament in the Session of 1883 power was obtained for the raising and maintenance, in addition to the ordinary active militia force, of one troop of cavalry, three batteries of artillery (two of which are already formed), and not more than three companies of infantry, the whole strength of the several corps not to exceed 750 men. The officers are to be appointed during pleasure, and the men will be enlisted under regulations to be made by the Governor-General in Council for periods of three years' continuous service. These corps, while performing garrison and other duties, will serve as schools of military instruction for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the militia, who may join them for a course of study and training.

For the year ended June, 1882, the revenue and expenditure of Canada were as follows:—Revenue, $33,383,000; expenditure, $27,067,000; showing a surplus of $6,316,000, which was applied, among other purposes, to reducing and removing the customs duties upon a variety of articles. For the year ended June, 1883, the revenue produced $35,888,334, and the expenditure was $28,805,229, the surplus being $7,083,105.

The public debt of Canada at June 30, 1882, after deducting sinking funds and cash balances, amounted to about £31,000,000 sterling, or equal to £7 10s. 0d. per head, bearing an average rate of 4·40 per cent. The debt has been contracted for works of public utility and in the development of the country, for railways and canals, lighthouses and navigation, the acquisition and development of the great North-West, government buildings, and miscellaneous

purposes. When the resources and wealth of the Dominion, and the large extent of territory that is yet awaiting development, are borne in mind, the debt is relatively small, and compares favourably with that of many other countries. In June, 1883, in addition to deposits in the ordinary banks, there was an amount of $26,219,107 standing to the credit of depositors in the post office and government saving banks, an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over same period of 1882. The average sum standing to the credit of each account was $184·08. The interest allowed is 4 per cent.

The Dominion has made great strides in its banking operations since confederation. The total paid-up banking capital in 1868, the first year after confederation, was $28,529,048·00, and in September, 1882, $60,103,394·00. The total amount of deposits in 1868 was $30,168,536·00. In September, 1882, the total deposits amounted to $150,156,425·90.

The decimal system of coinage and weights is in force in Canada.

In money, all transactions appear in dollars and cents. 100 cents make one dollar. The dollar is worth 4s. 2d., so that, speaking generally, a cent is equivalent to an English halfpenny. The coins in use are the 1 cent (copper), 5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent, and 50 cent pieces. Bills are issued by the Government for amounts between $1 (one dollar) and $5. These bills are convertible into gold on demand, and, therefore, are equivalent to gold. They are, in fact, preferred to gold for common use, being more portable. For sums exceeding $5, the Banks (subject to restrictions) issue their own bills. English gold is used in the Dominion, but English silver is subject to a small discount.

The postal arrangements are under the administration of a department of State, and facilities are found in every village. Under a recent enactment, newspapers are conveyed through the post, free of charge, from the offices of the journals to their subscribers.

Money-order offices are in existence, affording an easy means of transmitting money in the country and abroad, at nominal rates. The post-office savings banks have been mentioned in another paragraph.

The telegraph system in Canada is in the hands of public companies chartered by Act of Parliament. The largest and most important of these is the Great North-Western Company of Canada. This is formed by the union of the old Montreal and Dominion Companies, and the extent of its operations will convey an impression of the extent to which telegraphy is practised in Canada. This Company has 31,673 miles of wire in operation. The rate in Canada for a message of ten words, address and signature not counted, is 25 cents (one shilling sterling) and one cent for each additional word. A message is sent at this rate for a distance of 1,300 miles. The price of special newspaper reports is as cheap as 25 cents (one shilling sterling) per 100 words; and the actual number of words of newspaper reports received at one city (Toronto) and furnished in one year, is 10,807,668. This company has a capital of $3,500,000, with 2,000 offices, and 2,500 employés. Besides this great company there is the Canada Mutual, and the Government also owns some telegraph wires. The lines are in connection with the Atlantic cable system. Every village of any importance has its telegraph office.

The telephone system is in very active operation in all the towns of Canada; and the city of Ottawa alone, with a population of about 28,000, has about 100 miles of wire in operation.

There are plenty of newspapers in Canada. Every village of any pretension has its weekly press, while towns of seven or eight thousand inhabitants

have their local dailies. Some of the city papers have an extensive circulation. There are also published in Canada several excellent magazines, two literary weekly papers, and other periodicals. There are class papers, agricultural, commercial, and financial weeklies, and each of the leading religious denominations has its special organ. There are two Masonic monthlies, and several other society publications.

Every facility is offered for securing patents for inventions, the fees being very moderate, while the protection is as effective as in other countries.

The following figures show the imports and exports of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882:—

Imports	$119,419,500
Exports	102,137,203

The exports are divided thus:—

Produce of the mines	$3,141,181
„ „ fisheries...	7,697,608
„ „ forests	24,962,652
Animals and their products	21,405,805
Agricultural produce	35,589,698
Manufactures	4,264,454
Miscellaneous articles, coin and bullion, and estimated amount short returned at inland ports	5,075,805

Agriculture forms the principal wealth of the Dominion at the present time; but it will be seen that Canada is taking a place as a manufacturing country, and its resources are such as to justify the statement that its growth in this respect is likely to continue. Since 1878 the value of the imports from Great Britain has increased from $37,431,000 to $50,597,341 in 1882, and they are equal now to about £2 10s. sterling per capita, as compared with 14s. 9d. per capita in the United States. The proportion in favour of Canada would be still greater if manufactures only were taken into consideration, showing the relative importance of the development of Canada to Great Britain, both as providing homes for her surplus population, and an extended market for her manufactures. Canada also has undeveloped mineral wealth. The following are the minerals found in the various provinces:—

Metals and their Ores.—Under this head are the following: Iron, which exists as bog ore, hematite, magnetic and specular ore and magnetic iron sand; lead, copper (sulphurets and native), nickel and cobalt, zinc, silver, gold, and platinum.

Minerals applicable to Chemical Manufactures.—Iron ores and chromic iron, sulphate of barytes, molybdenite, cobaltiferous and arsenical pyrites, bismuth, antimony, manganese, dolomite, magnesite, phosphate of lime, and calcareous tufa. Of the above, iron ores and sulphate of barytes, chromic iron, bismuth and others are used as pigments, and in the manufacture of paints; molybdenite and manganese for bleaching and decolourizing; pyrites for the manufacture of copperas, sulphur, and sulphuric acid; dolomite and magnesite for medicinal purposes; phosphate of lime and calcareous tufa for artificial manures.

Minerals applicable to Construction.—Under this head are limestones and sandstones for building purposes; the former are also used to prepare lime and hydraulic cement; gneiss; syenite and granite for paving purposes; marbles, found in great variety, white black, red, veined, dark and light green, brown, grey, mottled, &c., for pillars, mantelpieces, and decorative purposes and sculpture; slates for roofing; flagstones; clays of various colours, for bricks and tiles.

Minerals for grinding and polishing.—Whetstones, hones, grindstones, millstones, and emery powder.

Minerals applicable for refraction.—Asbestos, or amianthus; mica; soapstone, or steatite; plumbago, or graphite; and clay for fire bricks.

Minerals applicable to Fine Arts.—Lithographic stones, agates, jasper, crystals, amethysts.

Miscellaneous minerals.—Coal, lignite, rock salt, petroleum or rock oil, feldspar, bituminous shale.

In the particular of the construction of railways, the progress of the Dominion of Canada has been very rapid since the confederation; and great efforts are being made at the present moment to extend and complete the system. There are over 9,000 miles in operation, affording means of communication from the province of Nova Scotia to the western portions of Ontario, and again from the western shores of Lake Superior into Manitoba and the North-West Territory. The total amount of paid-up capital expended in the construction of railways in Canada, at the end of the fiscal year, 1882, was $389,285,700·00. The Canadian Pacific Railway—one of the greatest national undertakings of the age—is being rapidly constructed. It is already in operation from Port Arthur on Lake Superior to Winnipeg and to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly 1,400 miles, and from Winnipeg south to the international boundary, where it connects with the United States railways. Large numbers of men are being employed on other sections of the line, and it is confidently expected that by the end of 1885 there will be a railway from the Maritime Provinces to the Pacific coast entirely through Canadian territory, the importance of which to the country and to the British Empire it is impossible to exaggerate. The Canadian Pacific Railway deserves special mention. Prior to 1881 the work of making a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was being carried out by the Government. But in 1881 it was transferred by Act of Parliament to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which is now engaged in rapidly constructing the line. There are about 2,000 miles constructed at the present time, and the track has been laid during the past season at the rate of between two and three miles per day. It is now open to the Rocky Mountains, and the difficult work in British Columbia and on the northern shore of Lake Superior is also being accelerated as much as possible. The line, when complete, will, including branches, be about 3,300 miles long. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, received on August 28th the following cablegram from the Hon. A. G. Archibald, ex-Governor of Nova Scotia. It is dated from Calgarry, and the distinguished party which accompanied him was the first to travel over the line since its completion to that place: —

"Arrived Calgarry. Thirty-three hours from Winnipeg. Using Galt's coal from Medicine Hat. Railway good all respects, and great bulk of country surpassing all expectations; nothing wanted but people to occupy it."

This telegram is very satisfactory as demonstrating two things. First, that the road is well and solidly built, otherwise it would not be possible to travel over it at the rate of 35 miles per hour (since the trip in question other trains have attained a speed of nearly 60 miles per hour over some portions of the road); second, that the coal of the country is good, and suitable for firing purposes, both for domestic use and for locomotives. The public importance of the railway will be understood when it is stated that a subsidy in already completed works and in cash, equal to nearly eleven millions sterling, and twenty-five millions of acres of land, was voted by the Canadian Parliament to enable the contract to be carried out. The land is being sold by the Company for colonisation purposes (see p. 102). When the great advantages of favourable grades and curves, and shortness of line, passing through a rich and well-watered agricultural country, bountifully endowed with coal, are taken in connection with the favourable conditions as respects navigation, both on the east and west sides of the continent, it will appear at a glance that there is a conjunction of commercial forces presented which is unique in the world, and which must in the near future exercise a marked influence

upon, if it does not command, what has been commonly known in England as the trade of the East; China and Japan, however, being the West from the Canadian point of view.

The natural and physical advantages for the construction of a trans-continental railway are very much greater in Canada than at any other point in North America. The Canadian line, in the first place, passes through that portion of the continent known as the "Fertile Belt," instead of over arid or salt plains. The highest pass, according to Mr. Fleming's report on the line selected by him, was 3,372 feet above the level of the sea; while the line of railway having its terminus at San Francisco has to scale an elevation of 7,534 feet. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have, however, found a more southern and shorter pass through the Rocky Mountains than that which was surveyed by the engineers under Mr. Fleming and selected by him. It is not, however, certain that the gradients of the Kicking Horse Pass will be in all respects quite so favourable as the Tête Jaune. But the gain in distance is about 120 miles. The following further statements are extracted from Mr. Fleming's report:—

"Viewing the Canadian Pacific Railway as a 'through' route between ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the comparative profile of altitudes as above given illustrates the remarable engineering advantages which it possesses over the Union Pacific Railway. The lower altitudes to be reached, and the more favourable gradients are not, however, the only advantages.

"A careful examination into the question of distances shows, beyond dispute, that the Continent can be spanned by a much shorter line on Canadian soil than by the existing railway through the United States.

"Compared with the Union Pacific Railway the Canadian line will shorten the passage from Liverpool and China, in direct distance, more than 1,000 miles.

"When the remarkable engineering advantages which appear to be obtainable on the Canadian Line, and the very great reduction in mileage above referred to are taken into consideration, it is evident that the Canadian Pacific Railway, in entering into competition for the through traffic between the two oceans, will possess in a very high degree the essential elements for success."

It will thus be seen that the Canadian Pacific Railway has not only Canadian but Imperial interest.

As regards the Pacific Ocean connections of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is worthy of note that the distance from Japan, China, or the Atlantic Coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific than by the Union Pacific Railway. In reference to this point, Professor Maury, U.S., writes:—

"The trade-winds place Vancouver's Island on the way side of the road from China and Japan to San Francisco so completely that a trading vessel under canvas to the latter place would take the same route as if she was bound for Vancouver's Island—so that all return cargoes would naturally come there in order to save two or three weeks, besides risks and expenses."

It must, however, be clearly understood that this advantage, equivalent to the distance between Vancouver Island and San Francisco, viz., about 600 miles, is independent of and in addition to the saving of direct distance by the Canadian route given above.

The inland navigation of the Dominion has cost a large sum of money, but it is a work of which the country may well be proud. The canals were constructed to overcome the obstructions of the natural navigation of rivers, and between rivers and the great lakes. Vessels of 600 tons can proceed from the western end of Lake Superior, and from the United States ports of that vast inland sea, to Montreal by way of lakes Huron, Erie,

and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence—a distance of nearly 1,300 miles. The locks on the Welland Canal connecting lakes Erie and Ontario—rendered necessary by the Niagara Falls—have recently been enlarged, and are now 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. Vessels of a still larger size will therefore be used to carry produce direct from Western Canada and the United States to the St. Lawrence route which will tend to cheapen the cost of transport. The Canadian route from the lakes to the ports of transhipment compared with that to New York and other American ports possesses some advantages. Take, for instance, the distance from Chicago, on Lake Michigan. It is 150 miles less to Montreal than it is to New York, *via* Buffalo and Erie Canal, and there are 16 more locks and 89½ feet more lockage by the American than by the Canadian route. In addition, Montreal is 300 miles nearer to England than New York. To show the improvement that has taken place in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, it may be stated that in 1850 the channel between Quebec and Montreal was only 11 feet deep; it has gradually been increased to 26 feet. Atlantic steamers of 5,000 tons can now be moored alongside the wharves at the latter city. The comparative distances between Liverpool and Quebec and New York and Boston may be stated as follows:—

	MILES.
Liverpool to Quebec *via* the Straits of Belle Isle ..	2,502
„ Portland	2,750
„ Halifax	2,480
„ New York	2,980
„ Boston	2,895

The route of steamers is by the Straits of Belle Isle, except in very early spring or late fall. By this route it is further to be remarked there are only 1,823 miles of ocean navigation. The remainder of the distance, 825 miles, is inland or river navigation, which very much enhances the interest as well as the smoothness of the voyage, an important consideration for those who suffer from sea-sickness. The St. Lawrence scenery is very beautiful.

THE SPORTSMAN AND THE ANGLER.

Foremost among the attractions for sportsmen may be placed buffalo hunting on the vast prairies of the North-West. Travelling *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg, which may be taken as a point of departure, sportsmen may there procure camping requisites, and may hire expert guides with trained horses; but it is best before concluding arrangements to consult with some skilled person on the spot. These guides, or "plain hunters," are most expert, and, as a rule, trustworthy, honest, and respectful. In the forests of New Brunswick and Quebec moose are abundant; but the chase, if exciting, is most arduous, and experienced guides should be engaged. Those who have time and means to push on to the Rocky Mountains may find grizzly bears; and the forests of British Columbia teem with many kinds of large game. For less ambitious sportsmen, there is a range in the older Provinces from deer shooting to bagging squirrels; including bears, foxes, wolves, otter, mink, pine marten, sable, hares, raccoons, etc. All game is common property, and the game laws are simple; restricting sport only in the "close" or breeding season. Necessary outfits may be purchased on arrival in Canada, and it is unadvisable to bring inexperienced English servants.

Among feathered game there are woodcock, snipe, pigeons, partridges,

A TPOUT POÓL ON THE NEPIGON.

From "Picturesque Canada," by permission of the Publishers.

quail, plover, prairie fowl, geese, ducks, brant, and curlew; while of eagles, hawks, owls, and such birds there are many varieties. Facilities are especially abundant for duck shooting. The birds move north in the spring, and hatch their young on the shores of the small lakes that abound in every Province. At or near many of the lakes are well-kept hotels, where ample accommodation is afforded, everything included, for between four and eight shillings per day. Wild geese are frequently killed in these lakes, although as a rule, they migrate further north. Prairie chickens may be bagged in any number on the plains, and these are very fine game.

The Canadian fisheries, marine and inland, are probably unrivalled in the world. Passing by such as are of a more commercial nature, the famous cod fisheries of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for instance, the attention of anglers is called to the unsurpassed salmon and trout fishing. Many other kinds of fish abound. The best salmon streams are in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia. Government fish hatcheries exist in different parts of the country.

The fisheries are closed during the breeding season. Some of the salmon rivers on the lower St. Lawrence are leased by private parties; but permission for a week's fishing can readily be obtained. Up the country the lakes and rivers are all free.

Trout abound in all Canadian waters; but no stream can surpass the Nepigon, on the north shore of Lake Superior. Clear, cold, and rapid, this stream affords much sport, from its mouth to its source. The fish caught are from one to seven pounds in weight; firm, hard, and beautifully marked. In going to the Nepigon, the requisite camp furniture and provisions should be first laid in at Toronto. Then at Sault Ste. Marie, on the way up, two half-breeds and a canoe should be engaged. The fish taken can be so well cured by the half-breeds as to keep perfectly for months. Bass, pike, pickerel, white-fish, perch, etc., are plentiful in all the lakes and rivers.

A Royal Society of Canada has recently been founded, and also a Canadian Royal Academy. Exhibitions of pictures by native artists are held every year.

In a country like the Dominion of Canada, extending northward from the 42nd parallel of latitude, and east to west for 3,000 miles, the climate is naturally variable; but, to speak generally, the summers are hotter than in England, and the winters colder. But neither the summer heat nor the winter cold are disadvantageous to the inhabitants or to the productiveness of the land. The warmth of the summer months extends the range of production in grains from oats and barley to wheat and maize; in fruits, from apples and pears to peaches, grapes, melons, nectarines, and apricots; and in vegetables, from potatoes, turnips, carrots, and cabbages, to the egg plant and tomatoes. The winter temperature cannot properly be measured by the thermometer for purposes of comparison with that of other countries. It is at times much below zero; but the air is so dry, and so exhilarating that its effect upon the body is not nearly so great as a much higher temperature would be in a more humid climate. To agriculture, snow and ice are no great drawbacks. They mean protection to the land almost as valuable as a covering of manure. They convert the surface of the earth into roads equal to turnpikes in any direction, over which millions of tons of produce of all kinds are transported at a minimum cost, affording employment for men and horses when cultivation is arrested by the frost. Besides, from an agricultural point of view, whether the thermometer is at freezing point or whether it is below zero is a matter of small moment. The

winter in Canada has little or no effect upon vegetation. The fruit trees remain practically uncared for during the season; ferns, flowers, and shrubs appear every spring as regularly as they do in England, and the woods and valleys abound in wild fruits. Grape vines in the Ottawa valley and in the Toronto and other districts are left unprotected during the winter without injury. It is also stated that Canada cannot be a cattle-raising country. Yet not only does it produce sufficient for its four and a half millions of inhabitants, but large numbers are exported every year. It should be borne in mind in this connection that cattle are not permitted to enter Canada from the United States except pedigree stock for breeding purposes, and this concession has only been granted a few months. This does not apply to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from which, however, no cattle are at present exported; but there are in those districts ranches containing many thousand head of stock which are not sheltered during the winter. The following figures show the export of Canadian cattle, horses, and sheep, during the last three years:—

	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.
1879	46,569	16,629	308,093
1880	54,944	21,393	398,746
1881	62,277	21,993	354,155
1882	62,337	21,006	311,669

The larger portion of the horses and sheep exported go to the United States.

Blodgett, the American climatologist, speaking of the climate of Canada, says:—

"But the lower annual mean detracts little or nothing from the productive capacity of Canada, the greater heat of summer fully compensating for the cold of winter; and there are large districts in the East, with still greater areas on the Pacific Coast, which possess all the advantages of full maritime climates. Nova Scotia, with a portion of New Brunswick and several adjacent islands, possess what may be called a full maritime climate, or one with a very moderate curve of changes in successive months, and no conspicuous extremes of heat and cold. . . . . Another most important and distinctive climatological district is found on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, in which the maritime features blend with a continental, affording a climate analogous to that of the plains of South Russia, and highly favourable to agriculture, and fixed occupation of the soil. This modified climate extends westward from Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and indeed beyond them in various cultivatable valleys; the general area being a triangle, with its base along the 49th parallel, its western arm along the 122nd meridian of longitude from 49° to 60° north latitude, from which point a nearly right line to Fort William would form its north-easterly arm . . . . over which the general climate is as favourable as that of Prussia, or as that of South Russia from Moscow to the Black Sea."

It is not necessary to point out that the winter cold in Canada is greater than in England. That is an admitted fact; but it is not disadvantageous. The houses in Canada, and the clothes worn, are adapted to the weather, and it is well-known that Canadians prefer their dry, clear winter weather to the damp, penetrating winds and chilly atmosphere that prevails in England. It is said that farmers cannot work in winter, and that labour is at a standstill. A greater mistake could not be made. A farmer, in Canada, does very much the same work in the winter, as an English farmer in the same season and in wet weather. While the frost stays actual cultivation, which at the outside is only about five months, and often less—in 1881, ploughing was being done in the Ottawa district on the last day of December—employment is found for men and horses in carting, and in many other ways. Lumbering is also done during the winter, and absorbs a large number of men. Mechanics can continue work during the season, excepting such men as masons and bricklayers, and even they can sometimes do inside work. But if a man goes to a colony, he

must be prepared to take what work is available, and, in Canada, no difficulty in securing employment will be found by any man who is willing to work.

The following extracts from a work describing a tour in Canada and the States will be of interest as showing to what excellence the fruits of Canada reach :—

"Upwards of a hundred varieties of apples were exhibited. For cooking there were the Cayuga, Red Streak, or twenty ounce Pippin, an imposing fruit measuring sometimes over fifteen inches; the Alexander, of glorious crimson; the red Astrachan or Snow apples, so named from the whiteness of the pulp; the Gravenstein, Baldwin, and many others. For dessert there were the Fameuse, the streaked St. Lawrence, the Spitzenberg, the Seek-no-further, of gold and red. 'The Canadian apple is the standard of excellence.'"

"Even in California, the orchard of the Union, the superiority of the Canadian apple was, to my surprise, confessed. Vast quantities are exported to England, and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Fruit and vegetables grow generously. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England. The grape thrives well. Raspberries, strawberries, blackberries or brambles, cranberries, cherries and other fruits, currants, plums, grapes, apples, etc., grow wild. Orchards everywhere thrive."

In a few words it may be stated that beyond all question agriculture can be carried on in Canada with profit. If the spring does commence a few days later, the rapidity of the growth of everything soon makes up the loss of time; and the warmth of the summer months, and the abundant rainfall in proper seasons, enables the harvest to take place earlier than in England. Inland navigation is of course suspended during the winter, but the country is netted with railways, and it possesses winter as well as summer ports. To the labourer and mechanic, the winter season is of little disadvantage (although emigration is not encouraged during that period), and in the summer they obtain much higher wages than in any of the countries of Europe.

Emigration into Canada for some years past has been of a very satisfactory character. The figures given below will show the number of persons who have left Great Britain, the Continent, and the United States for Canada since 1879.

1880..	38,505
1881..	47,991
1882..	112,458
1883 (up to October 31st)..	99,842

The number for the ten months ending Oct. 31st, 1882, was 82,482.

The increase in the numbers from year to year is in itself evidence of the great prosperity which the Colony is enjoying. For some time past it has been a fallacy that a very large emigration takes place from Canada to the United States. This has arisen from the publication of statistics from American sources. The statements have been analysed in a report made to the Canadian Government by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and recently presented to both Houses of Parliament in England. It shows conclusively that the figures are based upon incorrect information, and cannot be supported. There is naturally a movement of people between Canada and the United States on pleasure and on business, as the countries adjoin one another, but any actual emigration from the one is more or less counterbalanced by the emigration from the other. The contrary impressions promulgated have tended to prejudice Canada in the eyes of intending emigrants, but without much effect, as the foregoing figures demonstrate. The following is taken from the *Times* of Aug. 28th, 1883, on American immigration from Canada :—

"As to the Dominion of Canada, it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics, as the

total comprises not only Canadians, but immigrants from Europe, who proceed by steamer to Montreal, and thence reach the lake ports of the United States by rail."

This will show that little reliance is to be placed on the figures that are published from time to time of emigration from Canada to the United States.

The classes recommended to emigrate are as follows:—

1. Tenant-farmers in the United Kingdom with sufficient capital to enable them to settle on farms may be advised to go with safety, and with the certainty of doing well. The same remark applies to persons able to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, and having sufficient means to purchase farms.
2. Persons with capital seeking investment.
3. Male and female farm labourers, female domestic servants, mechanics, navvies, and labourers, to whom assisted passages are granted.

The classes warned against emigration are females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen, and persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labour. To these Canada offers but little encouragement.

It is of interest for persons who contemplate emigrating from the United Kingdom to the American Continent, to consider what they will find in, and what is implied by, the Naturalization Laws of America, if they should be asked to choose the United States rather than the Northern or British half of the continent. It is required of every person from the British Islands, who desires to become an American citizen, that he take two oaths; one of intention, and one of fact, the latter after five years' residence. These oaths are not simply of allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the United States; but also of special renunciation of the status of a British subject. In other words, in effect, by two solemn oaths, the emigrant is made to renounce his British birthright, and in the event of war to become an enemy of Great Britain. In some of the States, the great State of New York, for instance, a British subject could not hold real estate without taking such oaths; and he could not in any of the States exercise any of the rights of American citizenship.

Questions are frequently asked as to the prospects of civil engineers, surveyors, doctors, and clerks in Canada, and as to the possibility of obtaining commissions in the Canadian Militia, the batteries of Artillery, and the North-West Mounted Police. Generally speaking, professional gentlemen, and those following the lighter callings, are not advised to proceed to Canada *on the chance* of securing employment of the kind they have been accustomed to. It is found that the supply of such persons is equal to the demand, and some hesitation is felt in recommending them to go out, unless to fill appointments they have previously secured. This is a general statement, and instances could of course be produced where such men have gone to the country and succeeded. The circumstances are of course altered if a person is possessed of independent means. A doctor will find no difficulty in qualifying in Canada if he has an English diploma, and the same remark applies to a surveyor, civil engineer, or a barrister; but they should have some money to rely upon for a time. English solicitors have to serve for a year in an attorney's office before being allowed to practise. Respecting schoolmasters, the educational system of Canada includes provision for the training of teachers for elementary positions. The higher appointments are filled by graduates of the British or Canadian Colleges. With regard to commissions in the Militia and Artillery of Canada, such appointments are generally given to persons who have passed through the Canadian Military Colleges, or to those possessing local influence and the necessary knowledge, a qualifying examination having to be passed. The North-West Mounted Police is recruited solely in Canada. It numbers 500 men, and its duty consists in keeping order in

the North-West Territories of Canada. Recruits must be unmarried, not less than 18 years of age, and not more than 40. The minimum chest measurement is 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds. The pay ranges from 40 cents per day to 70 cents, according to service. The engagement is for five years. The force is clothed, mounted, and maintained by the Government. Commissions are, as far as possible, given according to merit; but such appointments are also given to cadets of the Military Colleges, and to other persons whose experience especially qualifies them for the duties.

The classes of men particularly wanted in the Dominion are agriculturists, farmers, farm labourers, general labourers, navvies, mechanics, and last, but not least, domestic servants. Persons with capital will find opportunities for the safe investment of money, not excelled in any other part of the world. Manufacturers receive every encouragement from municipalities in the establishment of factories, and in many cases are exempted from taxation for a time. The general information conveyed in this pamphlet shows the prospects that are open to the above classes. With regard to domestic servants, the following extracts from letters from the Government agents in the different parts of Canada will be interesting:—

Toronto.—"The average wages paid to general servants are $7 per month, the higher being about $8 and the lower $5. The demand for servant girls is very large." *St. John, N.B.*—"Girls capable of becoming general domestic servants, and able to do plain cooking, washing, sweeping, &c., in small families where only one servant is kept, can obtain wages ranging from $6 to $8 per month. The demand for this class of servant is large. Cooks command from $8 to $12." *Montreal.*—"I am enabled to report that wages range as follows, good servants being in great demand:—Good cooks, $14 to $16 per month; plain cooks, $10 to $12; parlour maids $8 to $10; house and parlour maids, $7 to $9; head nurses, $9 to $12; second nurses, $5 to $7; good general servants, $8 to $10; kitchen maids, $6 to $8; laundresses, $9 to $12; maids and general country servants, $6 to $10. We could place a great many in this district." *Hamilton.*—"During the last season we have been unable to supply the demand, hundreds of applicants being disappointed. One train arriving here brought thirty girls. We found situations for the whole of them within one hour, and could have disposed of double the number. Wages—Inexperienced girls, for country, $3 to $5 per month; fair general servants, for city, $5 to $7; good general servants, $8 to $9; cooks, $8 to $10; housemaids, $7 to $8." *Winnipeg, Manitoba.*—"Servants who understand or who are willing to learn work in a Canadian house are in great demand, and find employment as soon as they arrive, at wages from $10 to $15 per month in private houses. In boarding houses and hotels some servants secure from $12 to $30 per month; experienced cooks get from $15 to $25, while in hotels, $25 to $35 is paid, but the demand is limited. Dressmakers are paid from $25 to $40 per month, but have to provide for themselves." *London, Ontario.*—"A large number of female domestic servants could secure situations in this district. It would be desirable to bring testimonials. Wages, cooks, $8 to $10 per month; housemaids, $5 to $7; general servants, $6 to $8; laundresses, $10 to $12; nurse girls, $3 to $5; sewing girls get from 50 to 60 cents per day." *Ottawa.*—"The demand for female domestics amounted this season to 750 applications, the supply was only 126. Wages range from $4 to $10 per month, according to value of service rendered. Intelligent girls, accustomed to household duties, such as washing, ironing, and plain cooking, readily command $6 to $8 per month, and good fair cooks from $8 to $10." *Kingston.*—"It is impossible to state the number of well trained and competent female servants that could find employment, being urgently needed in every city, farm, and village, and in the rural districts among the farming community, and might be numbered by thousands. Wages, according to capacity, from $4 to $8 per month. Average wages, say from $5.50 to $6 per month."

At Quebec, the port of landing, there is a female immigration department. The lady superintendent will receive servants, and assist them in procuring suitable employment.

It must be stated in regard to these figures, as well as those relating to rates of wages and cost of living under the heading of the different provinces, that they are subject to alteration from time to time, as in every other country. They are only published so as to give a general idea upon the matter to persons who frequently ask for such information.

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be taken into the country by a settler free of duty.

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects cannot be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territory by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Applications are often received on behalf of young gentlemen who desire to fit themselves for agricultural work, but who are without experience. There are two courses open to such persons:—

1. To undergo a course of instruction at the Ontario Agricultural College. A matriculation examination in elementary subjects has to be passed. Candidates must not be less than fifteen years of age. The fee is £10 per year. Pupils pay their own board and lodging, which is not expensive. They are paid for their labour on the College Farm, which materially lightens the cost of maintenance. Only a hundred members can actually reside in the College, but pupils who cannot be accommodated, board out under supervision. They acquire a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of agriculture. The terms commence in April and October in each year. Communications respecting admission, &c., should be addressed to the President, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada. 2. To hire themselves out to farmers for their board until they are sufficiently competent to earn wages. There are many farmers to be found in every part of the country, who would be glad to take young, strong, healthy men of good character and teach them the rudiments of agriculture, and give them board and lodging in return for their labour. They would not, of course, get much wages at the commencement of their employment, but as they acquired skill they could command remuneration in proportion to their value. The agents of the Government, (see page 66) will always be ready to assist properly qualified young men in this direction, and they may be communicated with in advance.

In all these cases, however, great care is required to decide whether the young men are suited to the life that is proposed. Hard work is necessary, and very often rough fare compared with that to which they have been accustomed, and their mode of living is entirely altered. Many persons have gone out in such circumstances and have done well, but there are others who have failed, because they have not properly understood the sort of life they would have to lead. The advice of one of the Government agents should be obtained before a final decision is arrived at.

The best time to leave Great Britain for Canada is from the end of March to the middle of April. This applies more particularly to persons who have no friends in the country. Those who have, may be safely advised to go out earlier. They will no doubt be informed upon this point, and receive direct information for their guidance. Persons are not encouraged to emigrate to Canada in the winter, for the reason that business of all kinds is slacker during that season than others, just the same as in any other country. In the spring everything is active, and permanent employment obtainable.

The cost of reaching Canada can be ascertained from the steamship companies, but varies from time to time. The Government, however, offer assisted steerage passages to mechanics, navvies, farm and general labourers, and domestic servants, as follows:—

1 For mechanics, navvies, general labourers and their families, per adult, £4; children between 12 and 1, £2; infants under 12 months, 10s.

2. For agricultural labourers and their families, per adult, £3; children between 12 and 1, £2; infants under 12 months, 10s.
3. For female domestic servants, £3.

The passages must be paid to the steamship companies or their agents; and can only be obtained upon the assisted passage application forms being filled up. These forms are supplied by the Government agents (page 66), and by the steamship companies. Vessels by which the concession is available sail from Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Galway, and Queenstown. The following are the names of the firms or their agents in the places that are given above:—

Liverpool: Allan Bros. & Co., 19, James St.; Flinn, Main, & Montgomery, 24, James Street; The Canada Shipping Company, 21, Drury Buildings, Water Street.
London: Temperleys, Carter, & Darke, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
Bristol: Mark Whitwill & Son, The Grove.
Glasgow: J. & A. Allan, 70, Great Clyde Street.
Londonderry and Galway: Allan Bros. & Co.
Queenstown: James Scott & Co.
Belfast: Flinn, Main, & Montgomery (Mr. Gowan, agent).

Any of these firms will issue tickets at the reduced rates, and they have agents in almost every town and village in Great Britain. Labels for luggage can be obtained from the Steamship agents.

There is no system at present in operation which permits of money being advanced for the assistance of emigration to be repaid after arrival in Canada. The fares must be paid to the steamship companies before passengers go on board the steamers. Steerage passengers are provided with food and sleeping accommodation, but have to find bedding and certain utensils for use on the voyage. These are enumerated on the bills supplied by the steamship companies. They can be purchased at the port of embarkation, or hired from some lines at a cost of a few shillings, leaving bed covering only, a rug or coverlet, to be provided by the passenger. To secure a berth in the steamers it is necessary to send a deposit of £5 for a saloon passage, and £1 for an intermediate or steerage passage; the remainder to be paid before the passengers go on board. Twenty cubic feet of luggage are allowed free of charge to each saloon, ten to each intermediate, and ten to each steerage passenger. A box about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 2 feet deep would be equal to ten cubic feet.

In addition to the amount necessary for the ocean passage, and for the purchase or hire of the kit required for use during the voyage (consisting of pillow, mattress, pannikin to hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint, plate, knife, fork, and spoon—obtainable, at the cost of a few shillings, at the port of embarkation or from the steamship companies)—see preceding paragraph—railway fares from Quebec to the place of destination have to be paid by the settler, except in the case of domestic servants, who are forwarded free of charge to any place in the provinces of Quebec or Ontario to which they may desire to proceed. Persons should also have enough money for provisions, &c., for a few days until they get wages. The passage to Quebec occupies on an average about eight or nine days. The rail journey from Quebec to Ontario takes from ten to twenty hours, according to distance, and to Manitoba about four or five days more. In winter passengers to Canada land at Halifax. Government agents are stationed at the principal towns in Canada. (See page 66.) These gentlemen will furnish information as to the free grant and other lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for labour (which, of course, varies in different places from time

to time) current rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, and expense of conveyance. They will also receive and forward letters, and give any other particulars that may be required. They should always be consulted. Persons with capital should not be in a hurry to invest their money. It could be deposited in any of the chartered banks of the country with safety, and at remunerative rates of interest, until its investment were decided upon. Money can be transmitted to Canada through the money order offices in the United Kingdom, or by letters of credit, to be obtained at any of the banks in England upon Canadian banks.

The criminal and civil laws of Canada, as well as their administration, ensure impartial justice for all, and give everywhere a sense of satisfaction. The criminal law is copied from the English system. The judges are appointed by the Crown for life; and they are chosen, whatever ministry may be in power, from among those who, by their ability, learning, and practice at the bar, have worked their way to the front rank of their profession.

Lands are bought and sold as readily in Canada as any kind of merchandise, and the system of conveying them is not much more intricate or expensive than that of making out bills of parcels. This extreme simplicity and conciseness in conveyancing very frequently excites the astonishment of those who have been accustomed to the skins of parchment, and long and dreary nomenclature common in such instruments in the mother country. In Manitoba, for instance, a parcel of ground may be described by a few figures, namely, the number of the section or part of a section, the number of the township, and the number of the range. These three figures afford an instant and absolute description of any land in the surveyed portions of the North-West. The words "sell and assign," for so much money, cover the transfer. This is signed before a notary or a commissioner, the deed is registered, and the transaction is complete. In the other Provinces the forms are very little different and very little longer, although the definitions of property cannot be simply expressed by the numbers of the section, township, and range. This simple system does not give rise to any ambiguity or doubtfulness of title; and the people, who have become used to these concise and convenient forms, would not endure any other.

The following extract from the report of Messrs. Clare Sewell Read and Albert Pell, upon the agriculture of Canada and the United States may not be uninteresting. Their investigation was made at the request of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and the report has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty:—

"Upon arrival at New York, we were waited upon by the Hon. Robert Read, senator, with an invitation from the Canadian Government to visit Ottawa, and make a long tour in the Dominion. We were compelled to decline the greater part of this kind invitation, but Mr. Read courteously assisted us in our investigations in New York, and remained our guide and companion till we left Toronto."

"Many of the general agricultural remarks that have been made apply equally to Canada and the United States. It will be only possible now to say a few special words upon the farming of the Dominion of Canada. We had not time to visit Lower Canada, nor did we see very much of Ontario. The arable farming around Toronto is decidedly in advance of anything we saw in the United States. The cultivation strongly resembled that of England, and for cleanliness and produce would compare favourably with some of its well-farmed districts. The soil is deep and fertile. The country has almost all been reclaimed from the primeval forest, and the labour that has converted that woody region into miles of smiling corn fields must have been no easy task. But in the great North-West, the country so recently opened to the over-populated countries of the Old World, there is no forest to subdue, or scrub to uproot. The whole is one vast plain, more or less fertile, which can be converted into a grain field by the simple operation of two shallow

ploughings. The soil around Portage la Prairie is a rich black loam, light of tillage, yet sufficiently retentive to withstand severe drought. In many places there appeared little or no variation to the depth of three feet. In some spots the land is swampy and low, but a few main dykes would dry many hundred acres, and with a soil so friable, no drainage for surface water could possibly be required. This vast region, called by some 'the future wheat granary of the New World,' had not in September last the advantages of any railway. In this respect Canada seems greatly in arrear of the United States. While in the latter country railroads, made sometimes with English capital, are run through a country almost unpopulated in order to develop it, in the Dominion no railroad is made until it has a population on or beyond it that may be expected to pay the working expenses of the new line. It may be that the original shareholders of the pioneer railroads of the States are often sacrificed, and their line is sold for a small sum to some wealthy company. But if Canada is to be developed with a rapidity approaching that of the United States, the Dominion Parliament must spread its railway system somewhat more quickly. A far-seeing policy must anticipate eventual profits from opening a now inaccessible though rich region, rather than expect immediate payment from the traffic along the new lines of railroad that must soon be made."

"Much has been said against the long and severe winters of Manitoba. No doubt the cold is intense, and that for well-nigh five months in the year all field-work is suspended. But it is a crisp dry cold that is not so unpleasant, and with the first sharp frost and fall of snow the roads that were before impassable become excellent highways for the cartage of timber and of grain. No doubt the grasshoppers did, in the years 1875 and 1876, destroy the few cereal crops of the early settlers. But should they again invade the territory it is confidently expected that, with the increased acreage planted with grain, their ravages must be distributed over a much larger area, and will not be so severely felt. It is also argued that no Indian corn can be produced in that northern latitude, and therefore it will never be a region of cattle and of sheep. Certainly stock must be housed during the winter months, and provender of some kind must be grown to feed them during that long and dreary season. But there is no reason why abundant crops of natural hay and artificial grasses, such as timothy, rye-grass, clover, and Hungarian millet, should not be grown in great abundance, and the deep and friable soil seems well adapted for the cultivation of mangels and other roots."

"No man should emigrate to the Far West who is not prepared to work hard and live hard. He may successfully transplant an English family into this region of 'rude abundance,' but he cannot expect to take with him the comforts of an English home. For years all new settlers, but especially the females, must expect to rough it. The old, the sickly, and the faint-hearted should never emigrate, however poor and sad their lot may be in the Old Country. But to the young, the vigorous and the courageous, who cannot get a comfortable living in England, Manitoba offers a home that will soon provide all the necessaries of life, and in a few years of steady and well-directed toil will probably ensure a competency, and possibly a moderate fortune. It may be a very good country for a farm labourer to settle in, but it appears especially adapted as a field for the practical, hardworking, stalwart young farmer who has a few hundred pounds in his pocket, and would know how to spend it to the best advantage."

"To those who could not endure the rough life of the West, there are many farms of 100 or 200 acres to be bought in Ontario and Lower Canada at from $50 to $100 an acre. These farms may be near a good town or railway, and are well fenced, and upon which decent farm-houses and suitable buildings have been erected. There are also in those localities sundry such farms to let at from $3 to $5 an acre, or they can be hired by the tenant paying the rent in kind by a fixed portion of the produce, while occasionally the farm is worked on shares, the landlord finding all or a portion of the live stock of the farm. This may be an easy means for a farmer without capital to work his way up, but it seldom leads to any permanent friendly relations between landlord and tenant."

"Our regret at not being able to describe more fully the agriculture of Canada is considerably modified by the fact that in the autumn of last year fourteen tenant farmers' delegates from Scotland and the north of England visited the Dominion, and have since written a series of most useful and exhaustive reports. These reports have been freely circulated by the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian Government, and their contents are widely known."

It is now proposed to devote a short chapter to each of the various Provinces forming the Dominion. Space will not permit of the reprinting in this volume of the reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates, who visited Canada in 1879 and 1880, and which attracted so much attention. Several of these

gentlemen were so impressed with their observations, that they have since settled in the country. The report made by Mr. J. P. Sheldon, the well-known Professor of Agriculture and Dairy Farming, has, however, been reprinted (see page 67). In the Appendix some very valuable information is also given in the shape of letters, written by settlers in Canada to their friends in England and others, which have appeared in the press from time to time, as well as some statistical matter, taken from official sources, on various subjects of interest.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The country now universally known under the above names was granted by charter to the Hudson Bay Company in 1670, during the reign of Charles II., as a hunting and trading ground, and was held by it, and by the North-West Company (the two corporations amalgamated in 1821), until 1870, when their rights were surrendered to the Dominion. It has been a matter for surprise that so fertile a region should, for a long period, have been comparatively lost to the world, but the facts that are mentioned will, no doubt, enable an intelligible conclusion to be arrived at. However, since the transfer took place, the country has been advancing by leaps and bounds, and, in 1882, must contain nearly 200,000 people. In 1870 it had no railway communication, practically no towns or villages, few post offices, and no connection with the telegraph. Now everything is changed. Its principal city, Winnipeg, contains probably 25,000 people, and there are many other places rapidly rising into prominence, with populations ranging from a few hundreds to thousands. The province has two railway lines running south, connecting with the United States systems, and one line to Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, and the Canadian Pacific Railway is constructed 840 miles west of Winnipeg. Besides, the Red River is navigable for a considerable distance; there are 1,200 miles of navigation on the Saskatchewan, and vessels trade on the Assiniboine River as far as Fort Ellice. There are nearly 200 post offices in the country, and telegraphic communication.

Manitoba is the name of a province formed out of the North-West Territories. It is situated between the parallels 49°-52° 50′ latitude N., and 89°-102° west longitude, in the centre of the American continent. It contains about 123,200 square miles, or 78,000,000 acres of land. An Order in Council was passed during the year 1882, dividing the North-West Territories beyond the confines of Manitoba into four new districts, or, more properly speaking, Territories, as follows:—

Assiniboia, containing about 95,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba, on the north by a line drawn near 52 deg. latitude, and on the west by a line drawn between 110 deg. and 111 deg. west longitude; Saskatchewan, containing 114,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, on the north by a line drawn near 55 deg. latitude, and on the west by a continuation of the line marking that boundary of the previous district; Alberta, containing 100,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the west by British Columbia, and on the north by the continuation of the line bounding Saskatchewan; Athabasca, containing about 122,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by Alberta, on the west by British Columbia, on the east by the line bounding Assiniboia to the west until it intersects Athabasca River, then by it and the lake of the same name, and following Slave River to a line near 60 deg. latitude, which forms the northern boundary. To sum up, the Saskatchewan district includes the towns of Battleford, Carleton, and Prince Albert. Assiniboia includes Qu'Appelle, South Saskatchewan and Souris Rivers, and Forts Pelly and Ellice. The principal town is Regina, on the Wascana River, and is estimated to contain nearly 1,000 people. The site was only selected this year. Moose Jaw is also a rising town, and is an important centre of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the shops and works of that company having been located there. Alberta includes the Battle, Bow, and Belly Rivers, the cattle ranche district, the towns of Edmonton, Calgarry, and Fort McLeod; and Athabasca takes in the celebrated Peace River district. This division into provinces of the vast country, hitherto known as the Great North-West, will have the effect of localising points which hitherto were very indefinitely comprehended, and the capitals assigned to each will form nuclei for settlements.

The following is a summary of the latest regulations for the disposal of public lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories:—

The country is surveyed into "townships" of six miles square, each containing thirty-six square mile lots or sections. These sections are numbered consecutively one to thirty-six; two in each township are reserved to defray the expenses of education, and are sold by auction from time to time, and two others belong to the Hudson Bay Company, which corporation offers its lands for sale at prices ranging from 14s. to 24s. per acre, on deferred payments. The London office of the Hudson Bay Company is at 1, Lime Street, E.C. For twenty-four miles on each side of the railway (now being made) across the continent, the remainder of the odd-numbered sections in each township belong to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who dispose of their large land grants on favourable terms of purchase. Full particulars can be obtained at the London office of the company, 101, Cannon Street, E.C. The remaining even-numbered sections in each township (sixteen) are held exclusively by the Government for free grant and pre-emption purposes. These sections are each subdivided into four quarter sections of 160 acres, two being available for free grants, and two for pre-emptions. Any male or female who is the head of a family, and any male 18 years old, can obtain a free grant of 160 acres, and can also make an entry for pre-emption rights to the adjoining 160 acres at the Government price of $2·50 per acre, payable in cash at the end of three years. For office fees to cover the cost of survey, documents, &c., a charge of $10 is made in each case at the time of entry. Outside the railway belt alluded to above, the even-numbered sections are also held for free grants and pre-emptions, the odd-numbered being designated "public lands." Such pre-emptions and public lands are offered for sale by the Government at $2 per acre, the money in the former case being paid at the end of three years, and in the latter at the time of purchase. The title to the free grant is given at the end of three years. The conditions to be fulfilled are: residence on the land six months annually for the three years; the erection of a house; and the general cultivation of the land; but the settler is not bound to put any specified quantity under crops.

Settlers having no wood on their lands are permitted to purchase timber lots in area not exceeding 20 acres, at $5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

Special and advantageous arrangements are made for the sale of tracts of land to companies or to individuals having in view the colonisation of the country, upon certain conditions, with powers of protection for advances made to settlers on free grant lands to the extent of £100.

Tracts of land, in no case to exceed 100,000 acres, are also leased for pasturage purposes at a rent of £2 per annum for each thousand acres, upon certain conditions. The lessee also acquires the power to purchase five per cent. of the area of the leasehold for buildings, &c., at $2 per acre, payable upon purchase. (*See* Detailed Land Regulations in Appendix.)

Intending settlers should go at once to the land office in the district where they intend to settle, and guides will be sent with them, free of charge, to point out vacant lands available for settlement, and to offer them every advice and assistance that is possible. Land offices are established at the following places in Manitoba and the North-West Territories:—

Winnipeg	G. Newcombe, Acting Agent.
Nelsonville	Henry Landerkin, Acting Agent.
Gladstone	Joseph Graham, Acting Agent.
Odanah	A. E. Fisher, Acting Agent.
Birtle	A. J. Belch, Acting Agent.
Brandon	Geo. Newcombe, Acting Agent.
Turtle Mountain	G. F. Newcombe, Acting Agent.
Prince Albert	George Duck, Acting Agent.
Regina	J. M. Gordon, Agent.
Calgarry	W. M. Hilliard, Agent.

There are also intelligence offices at Moosomin (Edwin Brokowski, officer) and at Troy (F. L. Osler, officer), where information may be obtained.

Owing to the rapidity of settlement, it is not now possible to obtain a free grant of land near the railway for at least 200 miles from Winnipeg; but the line is now in operation as far as the Rocky Mountains, 900 miles from Winnipeg, opening up large tracts for occupation. All cannot expect to get free grants near the railway; but there is very little disadvantage in taking up farms away from it. As the country becomes inhabited, other railways are being projected and built; and in the meantime markets for produce will be found without difficulty in the new towns and villages that are springing up in every direction; for seeding the extended areas placed under cultivation each year; for supplying

the largely increasing population of the country; and to enable the milling industry to be carried on, the flour made from Manitoba wheat commanding a higher price than the ordinary brands. Persons with a little capital can purchase land at reasonable prices near the older towns and settlements. These lands were bought by speculators from the half-breeds and volunteers who accompanied the Red River Expedition, to whom they were given. But they can be acquired at prices ranging from $5 to $10 and $20 per acre, according to position. Improved farms can also be bought at about the same prices. It is estimated that the land suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, practically unoccupied at the present time, amounts to between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 acres. It will therefore take many years for the country to fill up; but there cannot be much doubt that the earlier settlers will reap the advantages that must arise from the rapid development that is taking place.

Questions are often asked as to the amount of capital considered necessary to enable a man and his family to start farming on a free grant of land. The result of experience tends to show that a man may make a fair beginning if possessed of from £100 to £120, and his position ought to get better every year, with a gradually extending area under cultivation. A man's success is measured more or less by his own exertions. It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the amount of money required. The above estimate is based upon the assumption that all payments for goods are to be made on delivery, but a settler could obtain many of his requirements on credit until such time as his first crops were harvested. It is fair to assume that a much lower sum would really suffice, as a settler and his family with little capital would command a good price for their labour during harvest time and in any spare moments. This would add to the means of such a family, and help to keep them going until they had a sufficient quantity of their own land under cultivation to keep them fully occupied. It is scarcely necessary to say that the more money a settler has the better his chances are of getting on rapidly; but many men landing in Canada with only a pound or two in their pockets have taken up the free grants, have hired themselves out to labour, cultivating their own land during spare time, and employing a man at harvest or when necessary. In this way they have stocked and cultivated their farms. There are many men in Canada now in positions of independence who commenced in this way. It will be understood that the figures named above do not include the passage of the settler and his family from England to Manitoba and the North-West.

The settler from older countries should be careful to adapt himself to those methods which experience of the country has proved to be wise, rather than try to employ in a new country those practices to which he has been accustomed at home. For instance, with respect to ploughing, or, as it is called, "breaking" the prairie, the method in Manitoba is quite different from that in the old country. The prairie is covered with a rank vegetable growth, and the question is how to subdue this, and so make the land available for farming purposes. Experience has proved that the best way is to plough not deeper than *two inches*, and turn over a furrow from twelve to sixteen inches wide.

It is especially desirable for the farmer who enters early in the spring to put in a crop of oats on the first "breaking." It is found by experience that the sod pulverizes and decomposes under the influence of a growing crop quite as effectually, if not more so, than when simply turned and left by itself for that purpose. There are also fewer weeds, which is of very great importance, as it frequently happens that the weeds which grow soon after breaking are as difficult to subdue as the sod itself. Large crops of oats are obtained from sowing on the first breaking, and thus not only is the cost defrayed, but there is a profit. It is also of great importance to a settler with limited means to get this crop the first year. One mode of this kind of planting is to scatter the oats on the grass, and then turn a thin sod over them. The grain thus buried quickly finds its way through, and in a few weeks the sod is perfectly rotten. Mr. Daley, near Bigstone City, in the vicinity of Bigstone Lake, sowed ten acres of oats in this way. He put two bushels and a peck to an acre. In the fall he harvested 426 bushels of oats, which he found to be worth enough to pay for the "breaking" and give him $75 besides. This is a practical, reported experience. There is also testimony from other farmers to similar effect. Flax is a good crop to put in on the first breaking. It yields well, pays well, and rapidly subdues the turned sod.

The settler should plant potatoes the first year for his family use, and do other little things of that kind. Potatoes may be put in as late as June the 20th. All that is required is to turn over a furrow, put the potatoes on the ground, and then turn another furrow to cover them, the face of the grass being placed directly on the seed. No hoeing or further cultivation is required, except to cut off any weeds that may grow. Very heavy crops of fine potatoes have been grown in this way.

Before the prairie is broken the sod is very tough, and requires great force to break

A MENNONITE GIRL HERDING CATTLE.

From "Picturesque Canada," by permission of the Publishers.

it; but after it has once been turned the subsequent ploughings are very easy from the friability of the soil, and gang ploughs may easily be used.

On account of the great force required to break the prairie in the first instance, there are many who prefer oxen to horses; and there is also a liability of horses becoming sick in Manitoba when first taken there from the older parts of the continent, until they become accustomed to the new feed and the country, especially if they are worked hard.

It is for this reason that oxen, which are not liable to the same casualties as horses, are better suited for breaking the prairie. A pair of oxen will break an acre and a half a day, with very little or no expense at all for feed. Mules have been found to do very well, and they are considered well adapted for prairie work. On the larger farms steam is beginning to be used.

Farming implements and tools can be obtained in all parts of Canada as cheaply as in England, so that it is not worth the while of a settler to take such things with him. The same remark applies to furniture and household utensils. A good supply of clothes may safely be taken, as well as blankets, unfilled bedding, linen, and articles of that nature, but the fact must be borne in mind that the railway companies fix as limits for the free conveyance of baggage, 250 lbs. for each first class, and 100 lbs. for third class passengers. Anything in excess of these quantities is charged for at the rate of about one-sixth of the railway fare per 100 lbs.

The cost of reaching Canada has been explained on page 16. The rail fares to Manitoba from Quebec may be obtained on application to the Canadian Government offices, or to the Steamship Companies. The all-rail route is by way of Toronto, Chicago, and St. Paul to Winnipeg. The lake route is by way of Sarnia or Collingwood, whence the boats depart for Port Arthur (and Duluth), at the western end of Lake Superior. The Canadian Pacific Railway is open thence to Winnipeg. Next year, 1884, the Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed and in operation from Quebec to Algoma Mills. New and commodious steamers will sail thence to Port Arthur at frequent intervals, and the length of the voyage will be 24 hours. This will shorten the route from Quebec to Manitoba considerably. The journey takes about five days, and the passenger has to provide his own provisions on the way. The trains stop at several places on the way for refreshments, where meals can be obtained at various prices from 1s. upwards, or a settler can take his own provisions. The advice of the Government agent at the port of landing can be obtained on this point. About 1,500 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway are now in operation from Port Arthur (Lake Superior) to Winnipeg, thence to the boundary line, and from Winnipeg westward for 900 miles. The railway will pass through extensive coal-fields, and will also open up extensive forests in the Lake Superior District and near the Rocky Mountains, the timber of which will be very valuable to settlers in the country. By either of these routes settlers may be met by interested persons who may endeavour to persuade settlement in the United States as preferable to Canada. No notice should be taken of them, and settlers are advised to proceed without deviation to their destination.

The following information, taken from recent Winnipeg papers (August 9th, 1883) will be interesting as giving a general idea of the rates of wages and cost of living in that city, and the value of farm produce, &c. They are subject to alteration from time to time as in any other country, and must be valued accordingly.

	$ c.		$ c.
Beef, roast, per lb.	15	to	25
Beef steak, per lb.	12½	to	25
Beef, corned, per lb.	12½	to	18
Beef for boiling, per lb.	8	to	12½
Beef, live weight, per 100 lb.	4 50	to	5 50
Beef, farmers, per side	12 50	to	14 00
Veal, roast	25	to	30
Veal chop	25	to	30
Pork, roast, per lb.	20	to	20
Pork, steak	20	to	25
Pork, farmers', per 100 lbs.	13	to	10
Mutton, roast, per lb.	15	to	20
Mutton, leg	20	to	30
Mutton chop	20	to	30
Mutton, per 100 lbs.	15	to	18
Ham	18	to	20
Bacon	18	to	20
Lard	—	to	25
,, per pail	3 25	to	3 54

	$ c.		$ c.
Sausage	15	to	20
Bologna Sausage	15	to	20
Shanks	—	to	5
Liver	—	to	3
Kidney	—	to	20
Head Cheese	12½	to	20
Heart	—	to	25
Tongue	—	to	20
Chopped Suet	—	to	20
Chickens, per lb.	30	to	35
Turkeys, per lb.	30	to	35
Geese, per lb.	20	to	25
Rabbits, per pair	50	to	60
White fish, per lb.	10	to	12½
White fish, smoked	10	to	12
White fish, salt	10	to	12
Finnan haddie	—	to	15
Pike, per lb.	—	to	6
Gold eyes, per doz.	—	to	50
Butter	30	to	35
Eggs, per doz.	25	to	30
Potatoes, per bushel	1 00	to	1 25
Cabbage, per doz.	1 00	to	2 50
„ per lb.	4	to	05
Turnips, per bushel	—	to	1 00
„ each	—	to	05
Beets	—	to	1 50
Onions	—	to	3 00
Sage, per bunch	4	to	05
Cucumbers, each	15	to	20
Lettuce, per doz. bunches			75
Parsley, „			75
Radishes, „			75
Onions, „			75
Oats, per bushel		48 to	52
Barley, per bushel		50 to	52

GRAIN.

Red Scotch Fife Wheat, home grown	90	to	1 25
Black Tartarian Oats, per bushel	65	to	70
White Potato „ „	65	to	70
„ Poland „ „	65	to	75
Hungarian grass, per bushel	2 00	to	3 00
Millet „ „	2 00	to	3 00
Timothy „ „	3 50	to	4 59
Flax „	2 50	to	3 00
Tares or Vetches „	3 50	to	5 00

EMPLOYMENT.

Carpenters	2 00	to	3 00
Bricklayers	3 00	to	4 00
Stonecutters	2 50	to	3 00
Machinists			3 00
Moulders			3 50
Shoemakers	2 50	to	3 00
Blacksmiths	2 00	to	3 00
Teamsters, with board, per month	25 00	to	30 00
„ city (without board)	50 00	to	55 00
Sawmill men (west) with board			30 00
Labourers in the city, per day	1 50	to	1 75
Tailors, per day	2 50	to	3 00
Cooks, in camp, per month	45 00	to	60 00
Swampers, per month, and board	30 00	to	35 00
Scorers	30 00	to	35 00

MODERN PRAIRIE FARMING.

From "Picturesque Canada," by permission of the Publishers.

	$ c.		$ c.
Hewers	40 00	to	50 00
Cord wood choppers			35 00
Cord wood choppers, by cord per cord	90	to	1 00
Teamsters, per month, and board	30 00	to	35 00
Board per week, in camp	4 00	to	4 50
Plasterers	3 00	to	4 00
Painters	2 00	to	2 75
General servants, with board, per month	15 00	to	25 00
Waitresses	18 00	to	35 00
Chambermaids	15 00	to	25 00
Laundresses	15 00	to	25 00
Cooks	20 00	to	40 00
General helpers	15 00	to	25 00
Shop girls, per month	30 00	to	45 00

WOOD AND COAL.

WOOD.

Poplar	$5 00	to	6 00
Ash, oak, tamarac	7 00	to	8 00

HARD COAL.

Egg, stove and nut, single tons	$15 50
Egg, stove and nut, 10 ton lots	15 25
Car lots on track	14 00
Blossburg, single ton	15 00
Blossburg, car lots	13 25

SOFT COAL.

Iowa, car lots	$10 80
Illinois	11 30
Straitsville	12 00
Willow Bank	14 50

The wages for mechanics, especially those of the building trades, become high at the close of the season. Much lower wages prevail in the spring, although even then the money paid is much higher than in Great Britain.

Winnipeg, although a very young city, is making rapid strides. Its main street is now lighted by electricity and traversed by a tramway. There are gas works, the gas being made from oil, and waterworks, the service being laid on to such of the houses as are prepared to pay for the convenience. There are doubtless many things to be done yet to add to the comfort of its inhabitants, but they will all come in good time. Persons can remain in the emigration sheds for a time, or rent a plot of land near the city, and put up a shanty if any difficulty is found in securing proper accommodation.

The soil of Manitoba is a rich, deep, black argillaceous mould or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have established this. (See page 29.) The soil is so rich that it does not require the addition of manure for years after the first breaking of the prairie, and in particular places where the black loam is very deep it is practically inexhaustible. The great richness of the prairie soil has arisen from the gathering of droppings from birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires, which have accumulated for ages, together with decayed vegetable and animal matter, the whole resting on a very retentive clay subsoil. It is to the profusion of this stored-up wealth in the soil that the agriculturist from older countries is invited. In the London, Liverpool, and Glasgow offices of the Government specimens can be seen of the soil of the whole country taken at intervals of 20 miles between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 1,200 miles. The following extracts from the reports of the English and Scotch delegates who went out to Canada in 1879 to report upon the country will be interesting:—

Mr. Biggar, *The Grange, Dalbeattie.*

"As a field for wheat raising, I would much prefer Manitoba to Dakota. The first cost of the land is less; the soil is deeper, and will stand more cropping; the sample of wheat is better, and the produce five to ten bushels more per acre, all of which is profit."

MR. GEORGE COWAN, *Mains of Park, Glenluce*,

speaking of Mr. Mackenzie's farm at Burnside, says: "I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fertility of the soil, which is a rich black loam, averaging about 18 inches of surface soil, on friable clay subsoil, 5 and 6 feet in depth, beneath which is a thin layer of sand, lying on a stiff clay. The land is quite dry, and is well watered by a fine stream which flows through it."

* * * * * * * *

"The land between Rapid City and the Assiniboine, which lies to the southward, 25 miles distant, is a nice loam with clay subsoil on top of gravel. I was very highly impressed with the fertility of the soil, some of it being without exception the richest I have ever seen, and I have little doubt it will continue for many years to produce excellent crops of grain without any manure, and with very little expense in cultivation."

MR. JOHN LOGAN, *Earlston, Berwick*, says:

"All the land round this district (Assiniboine) is very good, being 4 feet deep of black loam, as we saw from a sand pit."

MR. JOHN SNOW, *Midlothian.*

"Along the Red River and about Winnipeg the soil is very strong, black, vegetable mould, and I have no doubt most of it would carry paying crops of wheat for thirty years; but it is very flat, and I must say that I like the country better west of Winnipeg, and the furthest point we reached, 150 miles west of Winnipeg, best of all. You have here the Little Saskatchewan River, with fine sloping ground on each side; the soil, and what it produced, was good, as you will see from the samples of each I now show you. I also show you samples from other parts; and, as I will show you further on, the Americans themselves admit that we have ground better adapted for growing wheat and raising cattle than they have."

* * * * * * * *

"We saw that a black vegetable mould covered the surface from 18 inches to 2, 3, or 4 feet deep."

MR. ROBERT PEAT, *Silloth, Cumberland.*

"*Soil.*—Contrary to my expectations, instead of finding a wet swamp, as I pictured to my own mind, I found a deep black loamy soil, varying in depth from 2½ to 3½ feet: and in some places where it has been cut through on the banks of some rivers, it has been found to the depth of 10 to 12 feet, and is specially adapted for the growing of wheat. It has been known to grow wheat for many years in succession, without manure. If the report was correct, the soil I have sent down to you has grown wheat for thirty years, and the last crop yielded 35 bushels per acre."

MR. JOHN MAXWELL, *Carlisle.*

"The soil throughout the country is a rich black loam, 6 inches to 6 feet deep, almost entirely free from stones, and varying in quality in different districts, on a subsoil of strong or friable clay or sand."

The following extracts have been taken from the Surveyors' Reports to the Minister of the Interior, published in a blue-book presented to the Canadian Parliament last Session, and will give a general idea of the country west of the districts principally treated of in previous pamphlets:—

"The surveys have afforded valuable information on a country hitherto little known—the vast plains of the Souris, south of the Qu'Appelle River and the Missouri Coteau. Until lately, this country was considered as little better than a desert, being principally known by the reports of the International Boundary Commission; but, strange to say, the worthless land, which appears to be the northern termination of the arid plains in the United States, is found only close to the boundary line, while, a few miles to the north, good land is found everywhere.

"The Missouri Coteau has always been supposed to be nothing but sand, gravel, and stones; still, a half-breed settlement, established there last year, had magnificent crops. The country, however, is in general too hilly for profitable farming, but it is admirably adapted for grazing. It was, at one time, the favourite wintering ground of the buffalo. They found there rich grass, and in the valleys good shelter from the cold winter winds.

"The great disadvantage is the lack of wood of any description from Moose to Wood

Mountain. Lignite is abundant at the latter place and on the Souris. It appears to be of the same kind as the one used on the Union Pacific Railway, and as it has been found serviceable there, we may hope that it will prove equally useful on our side of the line."

* * * * * * * *

"Large settlements have grown up lately in remote parts of the territories. The Department has been fully alive to the urgent necessity of a survey in many localities, and it would have been done before this time, had it not been for the necessity of sending all available surveyors to the country along the projected line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, after its immediate construction had been decided. Such surveys, however, cannot be delayed much longer. It is intended to send to Edmonton a force of surveyors, after the completion of their work along the railway line, to establish the block and township outlines during the winter, so that the sub-division may be effected in the spring of 1883. A town plot will also be surveyed at Battleford."

"The good land which is passed over by the trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Hills continues with slight change to Last Mountain Lake. This prairie is nearly level, with slight undulations."

"Much of the country which I have described throughout this Report as dry, rolling plain and inferior in quality, both as regards soil and vegetation, is only so by comparison with the particularly fertile tracts more closely bordering the Rocky Mountains. The grasses on these plains, though inferior in quantity and quality to the better watered sections nearer the mountains, is yet a chief factor in the success of that portion of the Dominion as a stock-raising country. Owing to the great dryness of the plains (on which after the 1st of August water is rarely to be found), the grass by the 1st of September, through the effect of sun and wind, is naturally cured, and left standing, with all its juice retained, for winter use. While in this condition it is unaffected by frost, and, being rather scant, its growth is not beaten down and rotted by the snow falls of winter, and in the early spring—which is the most trying time for stock—this grass is still as nutritious as in the month of September. Much of the rich country, where in the month of July the vegetation is knee deep, is in the winter season comparatively useless for grazing purposes. The soil being rich and the ground moist, the grass remains green till winter sets in; then—being green—it is killed by the frost, and the first snowfall beats it down, and while in this condition it rots and becomes useless as food. On the other hand, the short grass on the plains is unaffected, the snow is melted and blown off into the ravines and hollows by the prevalent south-easterly winds called 'Chinooks,' and the grass then left uncovered may be said to remain in nearly the same condition all the season round."

"The land along the base line, over ranges 3 and 4, is too broken and stony for cultivation, but for sheep would be excellent pasturage. The scattered bluffs, with the clear lakelets in the valley, give this part a very picturesque appearance."

"Following the meridian between the Ranges 4 and 5, over Townships 7 and 8, a gently undulating prairie is passed over, with a good sandy loam and clay subsoil. Moose Mountain Creek and another one were crossed, both of good water; the former one is quite rapid, and 50 links wide. Hay meadows were also numerous. The vicinity to Moose Mountain, where wood is abundant, makes these two townships very desirable for farming."

"The same meridian, running north through Townships 9 and 10, passes through the west end of Moose Mountain and almost entirely through woods and brule. The timber in the woods is of rather inferior quality, of poplar, with a little birch, furnishing fuel and rails. Whereas on the prairie the water is generally good, it is the reverse in the woods, where marshes, ponds, and lakes abound; in the larger ones of the last there are good and large fish."

"The country adjoining the line north of the Qu'Appelle River, and through Townships 21 and 22, has numerous clumps and belts of small poplars scattered over its surface, which is rolling. There are numbers of small marshes and sloughs in which the water is good. The soil is principally a good loam with clay subsoil, containing in some places an admixture of sand and an appearance of gravel on the surface, but which is rarely found to extend beneath it."

"Between Township 23, on the same line, the country is more open, but little bush being found. The southern portion of Township 23 contains some exceeding good land. In the centre of this township the surface becomes quite hilly, the range extending both east and

west entirely across the block. A number of sloughs and marshes are found among these hills. From this north, between Township 24 to the 7th Base Line, the country is nearly all open, rolling prairie land, with some sloughs and willows. The soil is good clay loam, and can be ranked from the Qu'Appelle to the 7th Base as first-class agricultural lands."

"The soil generally throughout this whole region is good, except in the immediate vicinity of the river beds, which in some instances prove gravelly, as is the case for the most part with the low flat at Fort Calgarry, which arises from the washout at high water. The soil above high water is of the best quality, excepting on some of the highest hills, which sometimes is light, and produces scanty vegetation."

"As we approach the mountains the hills are covered more or less, in many instances, with groves of poplar of medium dimensions. These abound more particularly where the ground is moist and springy."

"As regards the country extending from Belly River, near Fort McLeod, to Bow River, at Fort Calgarry, I do not think too much can be said in praise of its adaptability for stock-raising, or more particularly for cattle and horses ranching, provided the winters prove as favourable as they are represented to be. There is plenty of timber for fuel, building material, and shelter. The country is thoroughly watered by limpid creeks, that flow from the hundreds of springs bursting from among the foot hills along the base of the Rocky Mountains, while the soil appears to be extremely rich and productive."

"A region which for generations has supported immense herds, even millions, of buffalo, cannot but prove favourable for stock when once acclimatised, provided they are permitted to roam over a sufficient area."

"Within the immediate valley of the Assiniboine, and subject to summer floods, are immense marshy meadows or bushy flats, which would produce millions of tons of hay every year, with a very trifling outlay. These marshes extend from Fort Pelly to far below the mouth of Shell River, but it is above this point where they are of most value. Owing to the land near the river margin being often a foot or two higher than these marshes, they retain their water in many cases for months after it has fallen within the banks. Last September, I passed lakes many miles that could have been drained by one day's labour, and this land would have produced from three to five tons to the acre. The tracts not covered with water later than early in July, were covered with grass often four feet high, and as thick as it could stand. No finer tract for dairy farms could be found than the Assiniboine River valley from Fort Pelly to very near Fort Ellice."

"In conclusion I may state I am quite sure that the whole of the forest country north-west from the Riding Mountains to Prince Albert has a rich, fertile soil and a climate very little inferior, as regards summer frosts, to that of the prairie, while it is much less exposed to the biting winds of winter. That there are marshy tracts and muskegs in various places is quite certain, but their extent cursory examinations cannot determine. I believe, however, that future examination will disclose more good, dry land than the most sanguine would dare to imagine. This much is certain, that aspen and white spruce will not grow in water and these are the trees, especially the former, which are said to prevail. Wherever these trees are to be found, the ground is dry, and all accounts give aspen as the prevailing character of the forest vegetation. Beaver, not muskrat, is the leading fur of the country, and wherever beaver live there are flowing brooks and aspen. Muskrat means ponds and marshes, and these are a feature of a marshy country."

It is not wished to convey the idea that the soil in the whole of Manitoba and the North-West Territory is good. There is good, bad, and indifferent, but a settler is allowed to choose his own location, and is hardly likely to select the worst in the first place. Much of the so-called poor land is only poor when compared with the better quality, and there is plenty of excellent land which is capable of cultivation if a little money were spent in draining it; but while there is plenty of dry land available without incurring this outlay, such expenditure is likely to be delayed.

ANALYSIS OF MANITOBA SOIL.

(*Extract from Letter of Senator Emil Klotz to Jacob E. Klotz, Agent for the Dominion Government.*)

"KIEL, 4th May, 1872.

"After considerable delay I succeeded in obtaining the analysis of the Manitoba soil from Professor Emmerling, Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural

Association of this place, and hope it may be of service to you. Annexed I give you our analysis of the most productive soil in Holstein, whereby you will see how exceedingly rich the productive qualities of the Manitoba soil are, and which fully explains the fact that the land in Manitoba is so very fertile, even without manure.

"The chief nutrients are, first, nitrogen, then potash and phosphoric acid, which predominates there; but what is of particular importance is the lime contained in the soil, whereby the nitrogen is set free, and ready to be absorbed in vegetable organisms. The latter property is defective in many soils, and when it is found defective, recourse must be had to artificial means by putting lime or marl (a clay which contains much lime) upon the same.

"According to the analysis of the Manitoba soil, there is no doubt that, to the farmer who desires to select for his future home a country which has the most productive soil and promises the richest harvest, no country in the world offers greater attractions than the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada."

Analysis of the Holstein soil and Manitoba soil compared:

	Holstein Soil.	Excess of Properties of Manitoba Soil.
Potash	30	198·7
Sodium	20	13·8
Phosphoric Acid	40	29·4
Lime	130	552·6
Magnesia	10	6·1
Nitrogen	40	446·1

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEON'S HALL,
EDINBURGH, 14th December, 1876.

Analysis of Sample of Manitoba Soil.

Moisture		21·364
Organic matter containing nitrogen equal to ammonia, 23?		11·223
Saline matter:—		
Phosphates	0·472	
Carbonate of lime	1·763	
Carbonate of magnesia	0·937	
Alkaline salts	1·273	
Oxide of iron	3·115	
		7·560
Silicious matter:—		
Sand and silica	51·721	
Alumina	8,132	
		59·853
		100,000

The above soil is very rich in organic matter, and contains the full amount of the saline fertilizing matters found in all soils of a good bearing quality.

(Signed) STEPHENSON MACADAM, M.D.,
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.

The following is taken from the *Montreal Gazette* of January 24th, 1883:—

"When so persistent an attempt is being made to depreciate the character of the land in the North-West, we are glad to have the opportunity of publishing the following statement of an analysis made by Dr. Baker Edwards of some soil furnished him by Mr. McPherson Le Moyne, taken by that gentleman from a lot to the west of Brandon, near the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

"To McPherson Le Moyne, Esq.,
29, Hereford Street, Boston, Mass. January 20, 1883.

"I hereby certify that I have analysed three samples of soil, marked 'taken from section 27, township 11, range 27, W. of 1st Meridian, Manitoba, 31st October, 1882, by McPherson Le Moyne.'

"I find these contain as follows:—

No. 1.—Surface Soil, Highest Knoll.

1. Moisture	4.6
2. Organic matter, humis containing nitrogen	11.8
3. Phosphate and carbonate of lime	31.4
4. Soluble alkaline salts, potash and soda	8 6
5. Insoluble silica and gravel	43.6
	100.0

No. 2.—Soil at 15 in. below Surface of Highest Knoll.

1. Moisture	3.2
2. Organic matter	9.0
3. Phosphate and carbonate of lime	51.4
4. Soluble alkaline salts	4.6
5. Insoluble silica	31.8
	100.0

No. 3.—Soil at 24 inches deep below Highest Knoll.

1. Moisture	2.0
2. Organic matter	7.2
3. Carbonate and phosphate lime	28.6
4. Soluble alkaline salts	10.4
5. Insoluble silicates and gravel	51.8
	100.0

"I consider the above a very favourable result for a wheat soil. It contains a fair average of the constituents of an immediate crop on the surface No. 1, both in ammonia and phosphate of lime, and the constituents of No. 2 and No. 3 show that the soil in this respect is enduring and pratically inexhaustible under ordinary prairie tillage.

(Signed) "J. Baker Edwards, Ph.D., D.Ch.,
Professor of Chemistry, Montreal.

"The land referred to is two and a half miles from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the north side. It is opposite the place called Hargrave Siding, but which will next year become Hargrave Station, a hundred and eighty-eight miles west of Winnipeg, and about fifty-five miles west of Brandon. The samples submitted to Dr. Edwards were taken from the highest knoll on the section, and had been kept for two months in a dry closet, so that the large percentage of moisture still found in it proves its capacity to resist drought. We have no doubt that the soil is a fair sample of what is found generally through the North-West Territories."

Manitoba produces the same crops that grow in England, and others which are not grown there.

The Canada Pacific Railway Company caused their officers and stationmasters in the autumn of 1882 to get a return of productions by means of questions put to farmers. The result of these returns, tabulated, showed that the information obtained at eighty-eight points gave an aggregate of 182,250 acres sown in wheat, yielding a total of 4,974,200 bushels, or an average of 27 bushels of wheat to the acre. Some of the returns gave the average at 40 bushels; others over 30 bushels, with many less averages, the larger or smaller yield being dependent on good farming.

These returns further showed from answers from the same eighty-eight points that there was an aggregate of 126,750 acres sown in oats, yielding a total amount of 6,614,500 bushels, or an average of 52 bushels of oats to the acre. Some of the returns gave an average of as high as 80 bushels, while others made returns of as low as 35 and 40 bushels; the yield of this grain, the same as wheat, being dependent on the kind of farming.

And further, with respect to barley, a cultivation of 33,990 acres gave an aggregate return of 1,091,400 bushels of barley; or an average of 32 bushels to the acre. Some of the returns gave an average of 50, others of 40 bushels, while some were down as low as 20 bushels; the return of this grain, the same as others, being dependent on good farming.

The information given below upon the same subject, taken from the Tenant Farmers' Reports, before alluded to, will also be interesting:—

Mr. James Biggar, *of the Grange, Dalbeattie, says*:—

"We heard very different statements of the yield of wheat, varying from 25 to 40 bushels. McLean, a farmer near Portage, had 1,230 bushels of Fife wheat off 40 acres.

Another man, a native of Ross-shire, who was ploughing his own land, told us he had cropped it for 17 years in succession, his last crop yielding 35 bushels per acre. Mr. Ryan, M.P., a good authority, said the average of wheat might safely be taken at 25 to 30 bushels, and of oats 60 bushels. . . . . Next day we drove over Messrs. Riddle's farm; their wheat has averaged fully 30 bushels per acre."

MR. GEORGE COWAN, *Glenluce, Wigtown, says:—*

"Mr. Mackenzie's farm is at Burnside, about 9 miles from Portage la Prairie. . . . He favoured me with his average for the seasons of 1877 and 1878, and his estimate for the present year. Wheat crop, 1877, 41 bushels; 1878, 36 bushels; this year (1879) he expects it to be close on 40 bushels; average weight 60 to 62 lbs.; but he has grown it as high as 64 lbs. per bushel. Oats, last year (1878) he had a yield of 88 bushels from two bushels of seed sown on one acre; this year (1879) his estimate is from 75 to 80 bushels per acre. Mr. M. also grows excellent root crops, his swede turnips averaging 30 to 35 tons; and potatoes, without any care in cultivation, sometimes even not being moulded up, yield between 300 and 400 bushels of 60 lbs. Onions when cultivated are also very prolific, yielding as much as 300 bushels per acre. Mangold also grows very heavy crops, but I did not see any on the ground."

* * * * * * * *

"We spent a short time on the farm of Mr. McBeth, and walked over a field which I was informed had been continuously under crop 54 years. . . . I was told it would average 28 or 30 bushels per acre."

MR. R. W. GORDON, *Annan.*

"Wheat may be safely estimated to yield, with reasonable cultivation, 30 bushels of 60 lbs., and oats 60 bushels of 32 lbs."

MR. LOGAN, *Earlston,*

speaking of the yield about High Bluff, says:—"The land here has grown wheat for 40 years in succession, yielding from 25 up to 40 bushels per acre. There are not many oats sown here, but the general produce is 70 bushels per acre.

* * * * * * * *

"We arrived at Portage on Saturday afternoon. . . . He told us he had grown good crops at an average of 32 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. weight."

MR. SNOW, *Fountain Hall, Midlothian.*

"I consider I keep safely within the mark when I say that, taking a good piece of land, it will produce 40 bushels the first year, and an average of 30 bushels for 30 years, without manure."

MR. JOHN MAXWELL, *Carlisle.*

"I give an estimate of the cost of wheat crop in Dakota. The same system may be adopted in the Canadian North-West to advantage, as the average yield, so far as can be learned on presenti nformation, will be 8 to 10 bushels per acre higher than the yield in Dakota, United States territory, and every extra bushel produced tends to reduce the first cost per bushel to the producer."

While mentioning the soil and its products, it may not be out of place to give a few extracts from a work entitled "What the Farmers say of the Canadian North-West." This publication is principally made up of the statements of actual settlers in Manitoba on the following points:—Climate, soil, manure, wood and fuel, water supply, grasses and hay, effect of cold on cattle, wintering of cattle, crops, yield of wheat, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, roots, and vegetables. The number of these reports ranged from twenty to fifty; but it is proposed, owing to pressure of space, only to give an extract of the first six in every case. The complete pamphlet may be obtained on application at the Canadian Government Offices.

CLIMATE.

Locality.	
Morris	We have never had any sickness.
High Bluff	We have had very little sickness.
High Bluff	We have found the climate very healthy.
Greenwood	We have found the climate very healthy.
Stonewall	The climate is healthy; we have not had much sickness.
Oakland	There has not been a case of sickness in my family for six years.

SOIL.

St. Charles ... ... Depth of black loam, from 16 to 20 inches.
High Bluff ... ... Depth of black loam, from 18 to 24 inches.
Morris ... ... Depth of black loam, about 3 feet.
High Bluff ... ... Depth of black loam, about 15 inches.
High Bluff ... ... Depth of black loam, about 18 inches.
Greenwood ... ... My farm is chiefly bush land; soil is good.

MANURE.

High Bluff ... ... I manured some land last fall, and it has done well.
Morris ... ... We have not yet used manure.
High Bluff ... ... I have used some manure to get it out of the way.
High Bluff ... ... I have not yet used manure.
Greenwood ... ... I use all the manure I have.
Stonewall ... ... I do not use manure.

WOOD AND FUEL.

St. Charles ... ... We have no difficulty in obtaining stove wood. We use wire for fencing, as it is cheaper.
High Bluff ... ... I get all within a quarter of a mile.
Moir's ... ... We have enough for present use.
High Bluff ... ... We have plenty of timber five miles away.
High Bluff ... ... We have no difficulty whatever in obtaining wood.
Greenwood ... ... There is plenty on the farm.

(The opening up of the country by the Canadian Pacific Railway has placed supplies of wood and coal at the disposal of settlers that were not before available.)

WATER SUPPLY.

St. Charles ... ... I have a clear water spring.
High Bluff ... ... There is a good supply of water by digging twelve feet.
Morris ... ... Our farms front on the Red River.
High Bluff ... ... A good supply of water by digging sixteen feet.
High Bluff ... ... A good supply of water by digging twelve feet.
Greenwood ... ... I have sunk two wells 22 feet deep, and have plenty of water.

(It is admitted that good water does not prevail all over the Province. The same would have to be said of any country.)

GRASSES AND HAY.

St. Charles ... ... Hay is very plentiful; we shall have about 150 tons for sale almost equal to timothy.
High Bluff ... ... Wild hay is a little scarce here, but timothy does well.
Morris ... ... There is plenty of hay of the best quality.
High Bluff ... ... There is plenty of hay of good quality, and we can grow all the timothy we want.
Greenwood ... ... There is plenty of hay of good quality, and near at hand.
Nelsonville ... ... I have a 20 acre hay meadow, which will yield from 4 to 5 tons per acre.

EFFECT OF WINTER ON CATTLE.

St. Charles ... ... Animals do not suffer so much here as in England.
Greenwood ... ... Animals do well here in winter.
Oakland ... ... The winters are dry; animals do not suffer from cold.
Kildonan, East ... ... The winter is less severe on animals than in more southern latitudes.
Portage-la-Prairie ... ... Animals turn out well in the spring.
Nelsonville ... ... Climate being drier, animals stand cold better than in Ontario.

WINTERING OF CATTLE.

High Bluff ... ... I stable my cattle at night and let them run in the yard during the day.
Oakland ... ... I winter my cattle in much the same way as in Ontario.
High Bluff ... ... I house my cattle and feed them on hay, and they are in good condition in the spring.

Cook's Creek	I house the cattle warmly and feed them on hay with an occasional feed of salt.
Nelsonville	I feed the cattle on wild hay and turn the steers and young stock loose in the straw stacks.
Kildonan	Cows are kept in the stable and other cattle fed in the yard on hay and straw, and stabled at night.

CROPS.

St. Charles	A fair crop can be obtained the second summer; oats or barley should be sown.
High Bluff	A fine crop can be obtained the next year after breaking; wheat or oats should be sown.
Emerson	A crop can be obtained the first season, but I would recommend no seeding of any kind till the following spring.
Stonewall	I have raised 60 bushels per acre of oats on breaking done in June, and sown early the following spring.
West Lynne	Break in June, and sow wheat or oats the following spring.
West Lynne	Good oats can be grown on early spring breaking.

The following are the average yields of the various crops, summarising the whole of the reports that were obtained :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Wheat	26¾	26⅓	26⅝	29⅓
Oats	59¾	59¾	58	57
Barley	40¾	63	37⅕	41
Peas	32	34	32¼	38½
Potatoes	304	308	302	318

The following extracts relate to the suitability of the soil for vegetables and roots :—

——, of Morris,
Has produced 800 to 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre, and 60 bushels of beans have also been raised by him per acre.
——, of Oakland,
Has produced cabbages weighing 17½ lbs. each.
——, of Portage-la-Prairie,
Has had cabbages 45 inches round, and turnips weighing 25 lbs. each.
——, Has realised 40 tons of turnips to the acre, some of them weighing as much as 20 lbs. each.
——, of Cook's Creek,
Raised a squash of six weeks' growth, measuring 5 feet 6 inches around the centre.
——, of High Bluff,
Has produced carrots weighing 11 lbs. each, and turnips measuring 36 inches in circumference.
——, of Stonewall,
States that the common weight of turnips is 12 lbs. each, and some of them have gone as high as 32½ lbs.
——, of Green Ridge,
Has raised 270 bushels of onions to the acre.
——, of Kildonan,
States that he has raised 300 bushels of carrots and 800 bushels of turnips per acre.

An interesting work on Manitoba and the North-West has just been published by Professor Macoun, of Ottawa, containing a list of the wild fruits, mammals, birds, and fishes.

The following are a list of the wild fruits:—Wild grape, choke cherry, wild plum, bird cherry, wild strawberry, wood strawberry, cloud berry, dew berry, arctic raspberry, raspberry, June berry, black gooseberry, black currant, red currant, high bush cranberry, Pembina berry, low bush cranberry, cow berry, blue berry, bear berry, silver berry, buffalo berry, hazel nuts.

In the mammals the names of 74 animals are given, from the buffalo, foxes, wolves

bears, deer, beaver, hares, rabbits, down to squirrels and mice. The buffalo is becoming scarcer every year, unfortunately. Bears are plentiful, but harmless, so far as human beings are concerned, except the grizzly bears, which are principally found in the northern latitudes and in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains. Wolves are not considered dangerous. Ninety-five species of singing birds are recorded, eight of the fly catchers, and many of other families, including the owl, partridge, grouse, herons, plover, snipe, geese, swans, and ducks, all of which are very plentiful. Most of the rivers and lakes, except those that are alkaline, abound in fish. The principal varieties are the trout, white fish, cat fish, sturgeon, and pike.

The region to which the following remarks respecting the climate will mainly apply, is bounded on the south by parallel of latitude 49, on the north by parallel of latitude 60, on the east by meridian 95, on the west by the line of the Rocky Mountains.

The progress of the seasons, and the labours of the husbandmen, may be summarised thus:—"In April the hot unclouded sun clears from the land the last of its light snow covering, thaws, and at the same time dries the ground sufficiently to fit it for the plough, and almost simultaneously for seeding; germination quickly follows, and the young roots, moistened by the thawing of the subsoil, follow the pores opened out by the disintegrating power of the winter frosts, and penetrate to a depth inconceivable to those who have not put the matter to the test. By the time that the rains of May and June come, the roots have a firm hold of the ground, and the growth is extraordinary. The July and early August rains nourish and swell the ear of the now ripening crops, and complete the promise of the early spring. Towards the end of August the winds change and the almost rainless period sets in." (Macoun's "Manitoba and North-West," p. 150.)

Autumn begins about the end of September, and continues until the middle or end of November. The winter proper then commences, and lasts till the end of March or the beginning of April. In winter the thermometer sinks sometimes to 30° and 40° below zero, but the effects of this extreme temperature in the dry exhilarating atmosphere of the North West are not so unpleasant as might be imagined. Macoun says (p. 171):—"The dry air is a non-conductor of heat, and as the dryness increases with the lowering temperature, the increasing cold is not felt by either animals or plants, and we find a solution to the paradox that though water may freeze, vegetation is not injured, except when a humid atmosphere is in immediate contact with it. The increase of dryness in the air has the same effect as an increase of warm clothing for man and beast."

In making his annual statement in the Dominion House of Commons last May, Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Railways and Canals, spoke as follows on the coal measures of the North-West:—

"I have in my hand the report made by an able, and one who is rapidly becoming a very eminent man—I refer to Mr. George M. Dawson, who is connected with the Department of the Interior. He says, after describing at length the value of the seams and the admirable character of the coal in the North-West:—

> The occurrence of workable coal seams at several different horizons, and the proved continuity of some of them over great areas, guarantees an abundant supply of fuel in this district, a matter of great importance in a country which over great areas is almost entirely destitute of wood. The quality of some of the fuel is such as to render them suitable for transport to a distance, and it is doubtless on this belt of coal-bearing rocks in the vicinity of the mountains that the railways of the North-West will depend chiefly for their supply. The quantity of coal already proved to exist is very great. The distance for which the outcrops of certain seams have been traced have been mentioned. Approximate estimates of the quantity of coal underlying a square mile of country in several localities have been made, with the following results:—
>
> 'Main seam in vicinity of coal banks, Belly River, coal underlying one square mile, 5,500,000 tons.
>
> 'Grassy Island, Bow River (continuation of Belly River main seam), coal underlying one square mile, over 5,000,000 tons.
>
> 'Horse-shoe Bend, Bow River, coal underlying one square mile, 4,900,000 tons.
>
> 'Blackfoot Crossing, workable coal in seam as exposed on Bow River. Underlying one square mile, 9,000,000.'

I refer to this, in passing, to show that in that most important element in the development of a prairie country Canada possesses great superiority over any portion of the Western States, and it is an element which will have a great deal to do with the future of our country."

The excellence of the coal from the Galt mines was demonstrated during the first trips made on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Calgary in August last. Over thirty miles per hour had been made by the trains, but the use of the coal in question enabled the speed to be nearly doubled, proving beyond a doubt that it is suitable for locomotives and for domestic use. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, after inspecting the produce from Manitoba and the North-West Territory, displayed in the Canadian stand at the Royal Agricultural Show at York, remarked that the discovery of coal had solved the fuel problem in that interesting country

The summer temperature of the district is extracted from the Meteorological Tables of 1876:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Average for 6 months.	For 3 months.
Fort Calgarry, lat. 51°, long. 114°...	36·7	51·8	61 0	59·0	53·5	47·2	51·5	57·8
Fort Simpson, lat. 61°, long. 113°...	...	44·6	58·8	63·4	63·2	46·9	...	61·8
Winnipeg, lat. 50°, long. 97° ...	35·4	52·1	59·2	65·8	63·3	51·8	54·6	62·8
Fort McLeod, lat. 50°, long. 113°...	39·8	53·3	60·6	63·3	57·0	50·3	54·0	60·2

It will be seen by the above data that Fort McLeod and Winnipeg, although 600 miles apart, have almost the same temperature, and, more surprising still, that Fort Simpson, 770 miles due north of Fort McLeod, is warmer.

The following letter from Dr. Bryce, which appeared in the Edinburgh *Scotsman* of October 19, 1881, will be read with interest:—

THE CLIMATE OF MANITOBA.

"Last week I wrote a short letter on Manitoba, and, in answer to certain queries about the climate of that province, now wish to write a few lines. A very common delusion exists as to the exact position of Winnipeg. Winnipeg is situated in latitude 50° N., while Edinburgh, being about 57°, is several hundreds of miles nearer the region of polar ice than Winnipeg. To those who have read the old books in which Toronto, somewhere about 44° N., is stated to be in the midst of a hyperborean region, it is no surprise to find Winnipeg falling heir to the same unenviable reputation. It is quite true that latitude has not all to do with the matter, but it has surely something to do with it. The very modifying influence that brings with it a milder climate to Britain, carries with it one very important element of discomfort—viz., moisture. The Manitoba winter is exceedingly dry, and, in consequence, there is no impression made on the body by low states of temperature, which, in a moist climate, would be unbearable. The absence of moisture, also, preserves a steady continuance of one kind of weather, very much for our comfort. It is well known that it is the rapid change—one day bright, the next wet, one day frosty, the next muggy—that is so trying to the body.

"The remarkable dryness of the atmosphere during the Manitoba winter is shown by the large quantity of electricity present. . . . . The dryness of the climate and the clear air are taken advantage of frequently by consumptives, who come from other parts of America and are cured. I can name several persons of my acquaintance who, on coming to the country, were said to be far advanced in consumption, and who have now recovered. The dry, clear air gives an elasticity to the frame, noticed by all who visit the North-West. As to the sensation of cold, I have stood outside with hands and face uncovered, and throat bare, looking at the thermometer registering ten degrees below zero, and have had no feeling of discomfort whatever. It is in my recollection of having driven my sleigh to a country parish about fifteen miles from Winnipeg on a Christmas day, and of having been engaged in visiting from house to house all the day with the thermometer standing at 40 deg. below zero. The horse was left outside in most cases, simply having the buffalo robe thrown over him, and suffered nothing; while myself and driver, though going in and out from cold to hot and hot to cold, felt no inconvenience.

"Herds of horses were formerly kept by the old settlers, which lived out the winter through. I have seen horses which had been born on the prairie, and had reached six or seven years of age without ever being under a roof. Cattle, so far as the cold is concerned, can live outside during the whole winter; but they must have the company of horses, which can break the snow crust for them, to allow the dry grass beneath to be obtained. It is not, of course, to be inferred from this that farmers now allow their horses and cattle to go unhoused for the winter. What can be done, and what it is best to do, are different things. The winter sets in about the middle of November; until early in January the weather is often dark and stormy, and in December the coldest weather generally comes. In January, as the common expression goes, 'the back of the winter is broken,' and there is for two or three months after that a most brilliant unclouded sky almost continuously. So strong is the sun in its reflection from the snow, that farmers and those much out in the open air protect their eyes with green gauze, close spectacles, and the like. In March or

early in April the snow passes away, and spring is at once present—if, indeed, there be a spring at all, so soon does summer follow in its wake. It has been my experience to see the country with the snow gone and most balmy weather on 31st March in several different years, and on two years of the last ten in the middle of March. The snowfall of the North-West is comparatively light. One and a half or two feet may be taken as the average depth over the two years just past. Some persons not on this side of the Atlantic seem to regard four and a half or five months of winter as very long. The cessation of all work in the fields seem to make British agriculturists think with such a season farming can scarcely be carried on. On the other hand, the North-West winter is found quite short enough for all the work to be done in it. The grain must, much of it, be then threshed. The great facilities for transport afforded by the sleighing, by means of which enormous loads can be taken, are used for drawing wood, cutting and drawing fencing materials, and collecting timber, stone, lime, &c., for building—similar work to what, so far as circumstances require it, I suspect, is relegated to wet days by the British farmer. The sports of winter are sleighing, which continues for months uninterruptedly, skating, snow-shoeing, tobogaining; and as for the 'roaring game,' which is largely cultivated, such ice for keenness is found nowhere else. In the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' in the article 'Canada,' is an extract from a description of Manitoba written by myself in 1873, after having seen two winters in the North-West. Since that was written eight winters have passed away, and t' e words need hardly a modification. One winter. it is true, was different—viz., that of 1877-78. In that winter the weather was so mild that there was no sleighing, and the Red River was open in some parts during the whole season. The fact was so remarkable t' at the natives attributed it to the Canadians having brought their winter with them. The description from the 'Encyclopædia' is as follows:—

"'The junction of the seasons is not very noticeable; spring glides insensibly into summer; summer into fine autumn weather, which, during the equinox breaks up in a series of heavy gales of wind, accompanied by rain and snow. These are followed by that divine aftermath, Indian summer, which attains its true glory only in the North-West. The haziness and dreaminess belonging to this mysterious season have often been attributed to the prairie fires which rage over half a continent in the fall, and make an enormous amount of heat and smoke. Winter begins with crisp, clear weather, which grows increasingly cold and cloudy. The wind whirls to the north-west, and with it comes the snow, and the long steady winter of the Canadian year. The winters of the North-West are agreeable and singularly steady. The moccasin is dry and comfortable throughout, and no thaw, strictly speaking takes place till spring, no matter how mild the weather may be. The snow, though shallow, wears well, and differs greatly from eastern snow. Its flake is dry and hard, and its gritty consistence resembles white slippery sand more than anything else. Generally speaking, the farther west the shallower the snow, and the rule obtains even into the heart of the Rocky Mountains."

The following letter, addressed by the Most Reverend the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Winnipeg (whose long experience of the country entitles his remarks upon the climate to respect), to a gentleman in Liverpool well-known in connection with emigration (the Reverend Father Nugent), will also be read with interest. It appeared in the *Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion* of 17th November, 1882:—

"St. Boniface, Manitoba, 25th October, 1882

"Rev. and Dear Father Nugent,—I take the liberty to address you the following remarks with regard to a certain pamphlet which has been published in the United States, and is, I am told, largely circulated in England. You take an interest in directing emigration towards Manitoba, and, as the publication I allude to is of a nature to debar your generous efforts, you may like to know my views on the matter. The pamphlet says: 'The climate of Manitoba consists of seven months of Arctic winter and five months of cold weather.' This I could understand from a man inhabiting the torrid zone, but I confess it is perfectly unintelligible when written in, and to praise, the Dakota Territory, United States. Here in Manitoba, as well as in Dakota, the winter is pretty severe, but our summer, on the contrary, is very warm; so much so that Europeans have repeatedly stated that they find it hotter than in the British Islands. For my part, after thirty-seven years of experience, I find the season more pleasant in Manitoba than in any other country I have seen. Your personal experience of our climate is, unhappily, limited to two short visits to Manitoba, but you have seen with your own eyes the magnificent products of our rich soil, and you are surely satisfied, as I am, that such a result could not be obtained if we had no summer. The writer of the pamphlet, who endeavours to depreciate Manitoba, seems to be no better acquainted with our geographical position than with our climate, when he says: 'Rivers which flow west eastward tributaries to this Red River all rise in

the Rocky Mountains.' The fact is that there is no connection whatever between our Red River and any stream flowing from the Rocky Mountains. So the graphic description given of floods originating in the Rocky Mountains 'which annually desolate Manitoba, and keep the people who have been coaxed into it anxious, poor, and sick,' has no application here. Every one who has visited our country knows that anxiety, poverty, and sickness are not the characteristics of our population. Although our Red River does not flow from the Rocky Mountains, still its rise has sometimes caused damage, but nothing beyond what we hear from countries the least afflicted in that respect. The records of this country mention three overflowings of the Red River—the first in 1826, the second in 1852, and the third in 1861. But, to complete the information, I may add that the same Red River has flooded oftener at some points where it divides the State of Minnesota from Dakota Territory, and at such points I know of three floods against one near Winnipeg. We are told in the same pamphlet that in the spring—and it gives to understand every spring—'the ice dams at and around Winnipeg are a vast obstruction like a mountain barrier. The water sets back and covers all the surrounding country.' This is merely a fiction. The oldest resident in Manitoba never saw nor heard of anything of the like. If we can trust—and I am sure we can the newspapers published in the portion of Dakota traversed by the Missouri, describing the flood there in 1881, it is evident that the pamphlet gives a just idea of the disasters caused by a mighty river which, as well as many of its 'tributaries, rises in the Rocky Mountains.' The sole error of a pamphleteer on this point lies in the fact that such a river is to be found in Dakota Territory and not in Manitoba. May God guard us against such an awful visitation. Dear Father, you know what I told you when I had the pleasure of your visit, and you will easily understand that my object is not to depreciate the advantages offered by the Dakota Territory, but merely to repudiate inaccurate statements referring to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Kind Providence has done for this part of the Canadian possessions at least as much as for the neighbouring State and Territories. So I will surprise nobody who knows the country in stating that our co-British subjects who are willing to emigrate from their native land ought to prefer coming to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. I remain, with deep respect and esteem, Reverend and dear Father, faithfully yours.

✠ ALEXANDER, Archbishop of St. Boniface."

It will have been seen by the statements of farmers actually settled in the country that the climate is healthy. Of course, in many of the towns and cities that are springing up so rapidly some diseases may be generated by deficient sanitary arrangements; but this would be the case in the most healthy country in the world, and the municipalities that are being formed will give prompt attention to this subject and to the many others that will demand notice.

Much of that which has been stated respecting the general climate of Canada will apply to Manitoba and the North-West. The products of the soil demonstrate that the winter has little effect upon the agriculture of the country.

All religious denominations are represented in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Churches are found everywhere where the settlements are large enough to warrant the construction of church edifices. In other cases visiting clergymen make frequent and regular trips. Among the denominations represented in all parts of the Canadian North-West are the Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Canada Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Baptist and Roman Catholic. The Dominion Government has set apart two sections or 1,280 acres of land in each township, the proceeds of which, when sold, are applied to the establishment of schools. The system of education is that of separate schools, and the grants of money are equally divided according to the number of children in each section, as ascertained by annual census. As fast as settlement progresses schools are established, and, as teachers have to pass a rigid examination before they are appointed, the education of the children is generally of a high class.

The following table of distances in Manitoba and the North-West will be interesting and useful in connection with the map which accompanies this pamphlet:—

Manitoba Paper, October 6th, 1882.

DISTANCES IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, 65 miles; Portage la Prairie to Big Plains, 56 miles; Big Plains to Rapid City, 27 miles; Rapid City to Shoal Lake, 40 miles; Shoal Lake to Birtle, 25 miles; Portage la Prairie to Westbourne, 20 miles; Westbourne to Gladstone, 22 miles; Gladstone to Beautiful Plains, 12 miles; Beautiful Plains to Minnedosa, 36 miles; Rapid City to Grand Valley, 18 miles; Birtle to Fort Ellice, 12 miles.

Winnipeg to Fort Edmonton:—Winnipeg to Fort Ellice, 220 miles; Fort Ellice to Cypress, 150 miles; Cypress to Fort McLeod, 200 miles; Qu'Appelle to Wood Mountain, 180 miles; Wood Mountain to Cypress, 180 miles; Touchwood Hills to Humboldt, 81 miles; Humboldt to Fort Carlton, 82 miles; Fort Carlton to Battleford, 110 miles; Battleford to Fort Pitt, 93 miles; Fort Pitt to Victoria, 129 miles; Victoria to Fort Edmonton, 74 miles; Carlton to Prince Albert, 49 miles; Winnipeg to Emerson, 65 miles; Icelandic Settlements, 56; Victoria, 24; Rock Lake, 115; Morris, 25; Selkirk, 25; Oak Point, 64. The distances in Manitoba are only approximate, as in many cases the trail, rail, or road varies across the prairie land.

Emerson to Souris River, and Pembina Mountain:—Emerson to Mountain City, 50 miles; Pembina River, 65; Crystal City, 93; Land Office (Souris), 168; Souris River, West, 228.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES ON THE MAIN LINE (PRAIRIE SECTION) CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

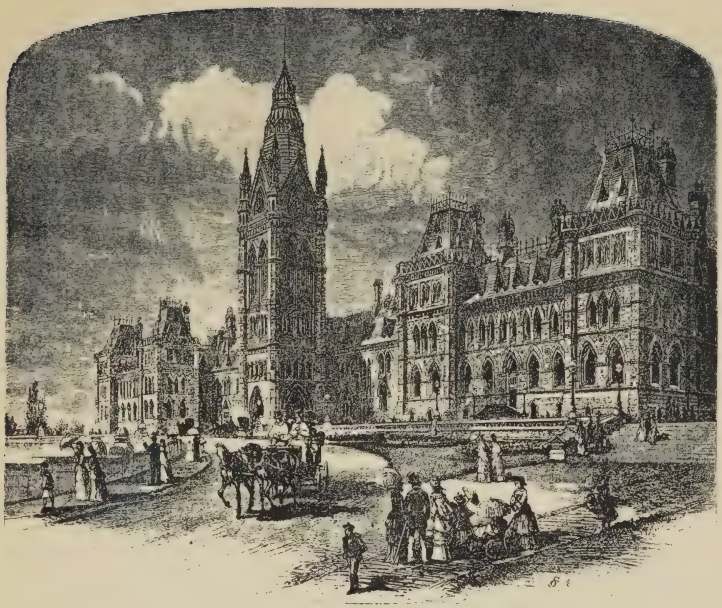
	Miles.
St. Vincent	—
Emerson	2
Dominion City	10
Arnaud	8
Dufrost	8
Otterburne	9
Niverville	7½
St. Norbert	11½
St. Boniface	9
Winnipeg	3—68
Rosser	15
Marquette	14
Reaburn	6
Poplar Point	5
High Bluff	8½
Portage la Prairie	7
Burnside	7½
Bagot	7½
McGregor	8
Austin	5½
Sidney	8
Melbourne	5½
Carberry	7½
Sewell	8½
Douglas	7½
Chater	6½
Brandon	5—132½
Alexander	16
Griswold	8
Oak Lake	8½
Virden	14½
Hargraves	8
Elkhorn	8½
Fleming	14½
Moosomin	8
Red Jacket	7
Wapella	9
Burrows	8
Whitewood	6½
Percival	7
Broadview	7½—131
Oakshela	7
Grenfell	8
Summerberry	7½
Wolseley	8
Sintaluta	8
Indian Head	10
Qu'Appelle	11½
McLean	8
Cassils	9
Pilot Butte	7
Regina	8½—92½
Grand Coulee	10
Pense	7
Belle Plaine	8
Pasqua	9
Moose Jaw	8
Boharm	8
Caron	8
Mortlach	9
Parkbeg	9
Secretan	10½
Chaplin	9½
Ernfold	9
Morse	10
Herbert	8½
Rush Lake	8½
Waldeck	11
Swift Current	11—154
Leven	—
Goose Lake	—
Antelope	—
Gull Lake	—
Cypress	—
Sidewood	—
Crane Lake	—
Colley	—
Maple Creek	—
Kincarth	—
Torres	—
Walsh	—
Irvine	—
Dunmore	—
Medicine Hat	— 150
Stair	9
Bowell	7
Suffield	11
Langevin	8
Kinningie	9
Tilley	9
Bantry	10
Cassils	10
Southesk	8
Lathour	9
Bassano	7
Crowfoot	8
Cluny	11
Gleichen	9
Naniaka	9
Strathmore	7
Cheadle	8
Langdon	10
Shepard	11
Calgarry	10—180

St. Vincent to Winnipeg	68	miles.
Winnipeg to Brandon	132·5	,,
Brandon to Broadview	131	,,
Broadview to Regina	92·5	,,
Regina to Swift Current	154·2	miles.
Swift Current to Medicine Hat	150	,,
Medicine Hat to Calgarry	180	—908·2 miles.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The population of the Province of Ontario is about two millions. It is situate to the north of the River St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The River Ottawa, a noble stream, divides it from the Province of Quebec. The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; its water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed; its mineral wealth is very great, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

No portion of the Dominion offers greater inducements to emigrants. Ontario is essentially an agricultural country. Consequently, the kind of persons who would be certain at all times to improve their position and prospects by emigrating to Ontario are tenant farmers, and others with capital who desire to adopt agriculture as a pursuit, and



MAIN BUILDINGS, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA.

From "Picturesque Canada," by permission of the Publishers.

POST OFFICE, AND DUFFERIN AND SAPPERS' BRIDGE.

OTTAWA.

From "Picturesque Canada," by permission of the Publishers.

persons with small but independent incomes, especially those having families to educate and start in life.

Money can be invested with perfect security at from five to seven per cent. interest, and as most of the necessaries of life are very much cheaper than they are in Great Britain, and education is free, it is obvious that for families of the kind referred to Ontario is a most desirable place to settle in. To agriculturists with ample capital, the inducements afforded by Ontario are very great. Cleared farms with every improvement, including buildings, can be purchased at prices ranging from £4 to £10 per acre, in the older settled districts of the province. Thus, for a sum of money not greater than the annual rent of many farms in this country, a man may become in Ontario the absolute owner of the land he tills.

When the extent and resources of Ontario are considered, with the salubrity of the climate, and the fact that it is within ten days' journey of the Mother Country, the greatly increased attention which it is now receiving as a promising field for emigration is perfectly natural, and in proportion as correct information regarding its capabilities and the substantial inducements it holds out to industrious settlers is disseminated and understood, will be the amount of emigration to its shores.

In coming to Ontario, Old Country people will find themselves surrounded by appliances of comfort and civilisation similar to those they left in the old land, the means of educating their children universally diffused, and religious privileges almost identically the same, the old national feeling for the land of their fathers loyally cherished, and an easy means of intercourse, both by steam and telegraph, with the central heart of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Ontario is warmer in summer and colder in winter than that of England; but, the air being dry, the heat of summer is not found to be oppressive, while the clear sky and bracing air of winter render that season, in the opinion of many, the most pleasant of the year. Apart, however, from the records of temperature, the products of the greater portion of Ontario furnish conclusive testimony to the excellence of the climate. Wheat, maize, and apples grow in every county, and at all elevations. In several southern counties, maize is an important crop, and yields a heavier average per acre than in Kansas, Missouri, or Illinois. Watermelons and tomatoes grow to perfection, and the latter so abundantly as to be sold at tenpence a bushel. The egg plant, sweet potato, capsicum, and other semi-tropical productions, are among the common vegetables in some parts. The capsicum grows everywhere. The grape is found flourishing in all parts of the province as far as agricultural settlements yet extend, and wild varieties on some of the inland rivers hide the trees with their spreading vines. Grape-growing is very profitable in many localities, and requires little care. It has yielded as much as $480 an acre in a single season. The standard varieties never fail to produce a good crop in many districts, and large vineyards are becoming common in several widely-separated sections. Even the far-famed Catawba wine is an article of Ontario production, though limited to the very warmest localities. Ontario wines have won diplomas at Paris and elsewhere, and wine-making promises to become one of the most important industries.

The peach of Southern Ontario is equal to any on the Continent. The quantities sold are enormous, and the market is rapidly increasing. Peach orchards of from 3,000 to 10,000 trees are numerous. Some varieties of this fruit are grown in the inland counties at an elevation of over 1,000 feet above the sea. The apricot, nectarine, and quince are easily cultivated over an area of several thousand square miles. Sorghum, or the Chinese sugar cane, will succeed in very many counties, and in Southern Ontario hundreds of acres are planted with this crop. Among the trees growing wild in Southern Ontario are the mulberry, the African tamarac, the tall and beautiful tulip tree, a species of magnolia, and the celebrated papaw tree of Mexico and the Southern States. The list of trees, plants, and vegetables of warm climates which here push beyond their usual latitudes into the mild lake climate of Ontario might be greatly extended, but the instances already given will suffice to show the singularly favoured position of the province. All the standard English fruits and vegetables are abundant and of excellent quality. The apples are the finest in America—probably in the world—no fewer than 84 varieties being cultivated with success The grain-growing capacity of the soil and climate is well known.

WHAT ONTARIO HAS TO OFFER.

"But what of Ontario itself?" It is pre-eminently a land of free institutions, represented by free land, free schools, free churches, and a free vote.

Land, subject to a cheap system of registration of titles, can be bought and sold,

parcelled out, or divided as readily as any other commodity. There is no law of primogeniture. There is only one restriction on the sale of land, and that is the law of dower in favour of the wife.

Ontario is justly proud of its free schools. The public school system of Ontario has furnished a model for the imitation of other countries. The expenses of these schools are borne by local rates, supplemented by a contribution from the provincial treasury. Every ratepayer has a voice in the management through the school trustees he elects. The education of the child in a public school fits him or her for any of the ordinary positions of life. For those who aspire to a more finished education, the high school—also public and under local management—steps in, and at a nominal expense fits the aspirant for the work of a teacher, or for taking his initial step as a graduate of the University, which he can also pass through at little cost beyond his temporary board and lodging while keeping his terms. He is then fully qualified, as far as educational training goes, for the study of any of the learned professions. All classes meet there on common terms of equality, and in the rural districts private schools are unknown, while in the towns and cities they are rapidly being superseded by the public schools. One very interesting feature, too, in the school system, is the employment it affords to young men and women as teachers. In 1880 there were 5,137 schools reported, employing 6,747 teachers—3,264 males and 3,483 females.

There is no state church in Ontario. Every church is supported by the voluntary contributions of its members. Ontario may be called a land of churches, so numerous are they wherever population exists. All the leading denominations have colleges for ministers, and any young man with a call to that office may without difficulty obtain the necessary theological training.

Ontario is pre-eminently a land of self-government. The people in all municipal matters really manage their own affairs. Every village of 750 or more inhabitants, every town of 2,000 and upwards, and every township, has its council elected annually by the ratepayers. The whole have by their Reeves or Deputy Reeves a representation in the County Council, which meets periodically. A vast amount of business that needs special Acts of Parliament in Great Britain is successfully carried on by these municipal bodies under the provisions of the general law. The taxes for local purposes are very light indeed. The farmer and his sons take their share of the expense by what is called statute labour, putting the roads in order annually. Nearly every one joins in this, although a money payment or a substitute is allowed. But as friends and neighbours all take part in the work with their teams, and the season chosen is a leisure one, the duty is, after all, pleasant, and not regarded as onerous.

Practically, every owner or occupier has a vote for members of the Provincial Legislature, which meets annually at Toronto, and for the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. In Ontario, too, there is an income tax franchise for young men in cities, and a farmer's son franchise for young men working on their fathers' farms. The income tax in Ontario is a municipal tax for local purposes only.

Law is cheap and plentiful, and administered by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, as efficiently and righteously as in Great Britain. There is not a judge on the bench who has not worked his way up by fair merit and hard work. Our justices of the peace are men of the people, generally plain farmers or merchants. In rural Ontario happily there is very little crime, but a universal respect for the law and those who administer it.

As a matter affecting the health and comfort of residents in rural districts, it may be well to add that the medical practitioner is omnipresent. The medical schools in Ontario are very strict in the matter of qualification. The profession is very popular, and there is no settled part of Ontario without an efficient practitioner within easy reach.

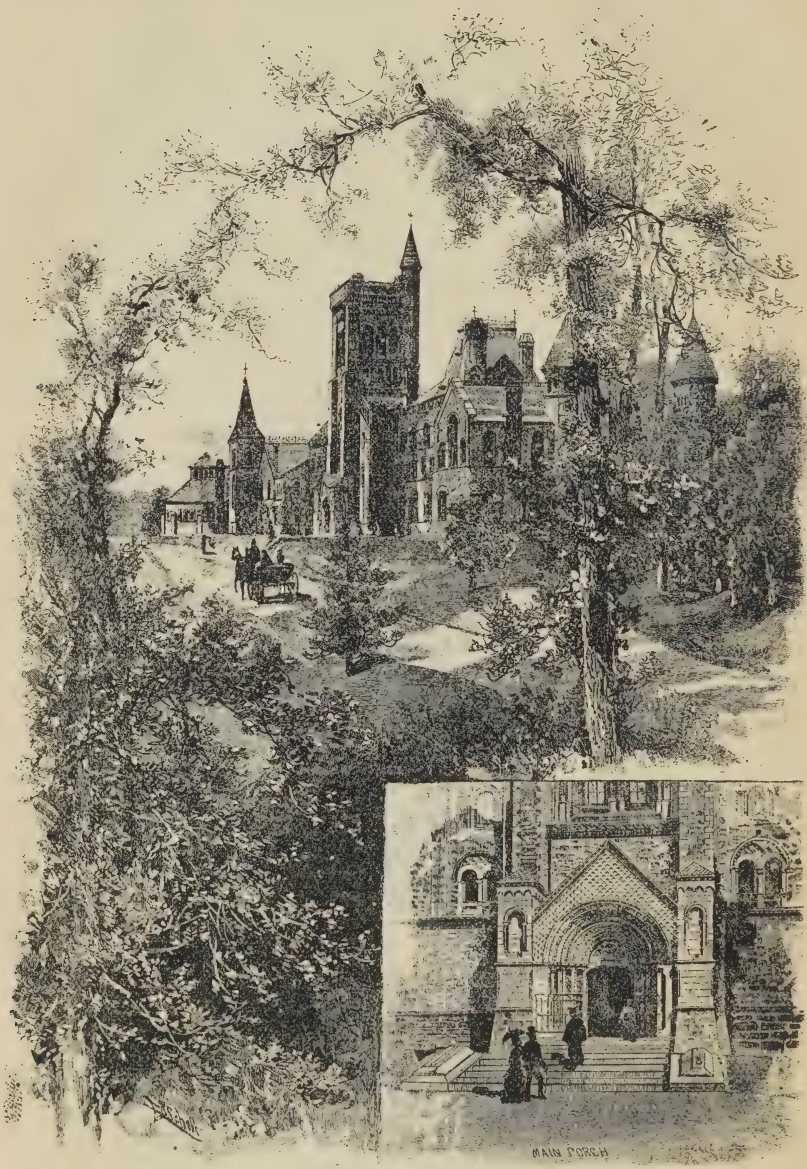
SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

Up to this point, then, the British farmer will have lost nothing by the change from the British Isles to Ontario, while in some respects he will be an obvious gainer. He will secure:—

(1) Free land, cheap land, and plenty of it, purchaseable and transferable without trouble or any serious cost.

(2) Free schools, as good as any in the world, which his children may attend without any loss of caste or social position, and leading up to the highest educational honours.

(3) Free churches, and no tithes or charges for any but his own, voluntarily supported.



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

From "Picturesque Canada," by permission of the Publishers.

(4) Not Quarter Sessions or County Boards rule, but the management of his own local affairs to the expenditure of the last sixpence.

(5) A free vote.

(6) All the protection and safety that British law itself can ensure.

THE FREE GRANT TERRITORY.

The new-comer from the Old Country, no matter what his past experience has been, should not under ordinary circumstances make the Free Grant land his first place of settlement. There have been men, however, who with the most unlikely training and habits have turned out excellent bush settlers. The early colonists of Ontario were of necessity all forced to begin on wild lands. Their hardships, toils, and sufferings far exceeded those experienced by the emigrant who selects the least promising location at the present time. With railways penetrating into the very heart of the Free Grant districts, with steamers on the lakes, with good colonisation roads in all directions, with lumberers to buy their surplus produce and give occasional employment, the Free Grant settlers have, with all their hard work and occasional disappointments, an easy time compared with the lot of many who settled not forty miles from what is now Toronto, but was then "Little York," fifty or sixty years ago. It is possible, too, that a shrewd, handy man, with a stout heart and cheerful disposition, who has not been accustomed to farming in Great Britain, may do better than one who has learned to regard modern appliances and a certain style of work as indispensable to success. And a settler with the necessary personal qualifications and a small capital—say £80 to £100 sterling—may go on to a Free Grant well selected, with very little risk of failure. But the Old Country emigrant, no matter what his condition previously, will usually do best to gather some Canadian experience before he goes into the bush. Meanwhile, he should be always on the alert to pick up ideas and knowledge of whatever will be ultimately useful to him in his new life.

The Free Grants lie to the northward of the Central Ontario Counties, from the Ottawa River to the Georgian Bay. Every Free Grant settler over 18 years of age is entitled to select 100 acres, and every head of a family 200 acres. The conditions of settlement are set forth in the following clause of the Free Grants and Homestead Act. Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 24, sec. 8:—

"No patent shall issue for any land located under this act or under said regulations, until the expiration of five years from the date of such location, nor until the locatee, or those claiming under him, or some of them, have performed the following settlement duties, that is to say:—have cleared, and have under cultivation at least fifteen acres of the said land (whereof, at least, two acres shall be cleared, and cultivated annually during the five years next after the date of the location to be computed from such date), and have built a house thereon, fit for habitation, at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, and have actually and continuously resided upon and cultivated the said land for the term of five years next succeeding the date of such location, and from hence up to the issue of the patent, except that the locatee shall be allowed one month from the date of the location to enter upon and occupy the land, and that absence from the said land for in all not more than six months, during any one year (to be computed from the date of the location), shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid."

Subject to the right of the settler to cut such pine timber as may be necessary for his own use for buildings, fencing, &c., all pine timber on the Free Grant districts is reserved by the Crown. A considerable portion of the Free Grant districts is under lease to lumberers who purchase their supplies—hay, oats, potatoes, and other produce—from the settlers, and frequently employ them in the mills or lumber shanties. The lumberer, too, is the first road maker, and the roads he cuts to get out his logs are a great assistance to the settlers. Government agents are stationed in the districts at convenient points, to whom persons seeking locations should refer. The land speculator should be carefully shunned by the new-comer, at all events until he is a match for him in experience of the article he is dealing in.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The deep interest taken by the Government and all classes of the people of Ontario in the progress and improvement of agriculture is evidenced in the establishment, a few years since, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, near Guelph, in the county of Wellington. The farm is about 550 acres in extent, with a college for the residence and instruction of the students, and all the buildings and appliances necessary for giving full effect to the objects of the institution. These are stated to be:—

1st. To give a thorough mastery of the theory and practice of husbandry to young

men of the province engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, or intending to engage in such.

2nd. To conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturists of the province, and publish the results.

In the advantages of this valuable institution any ratepayer, or the son of any ratepayer, is entitled to share, on condition, (1) that he is not less than 15 years of age, (2) of good moral character, (3) in good health, (4) of fair educational attainments, (5) that he intends to follow agriculture or horticulture as a profession.

The tuition given is moderate in cost ($25 per year for sons of ratepayers of the province, and $50 for pupils not living in Ontario). Board and washing are charged, the expense of these amounting to some 10 or 12 shillings sterling per week during the sessions, of which there are two, one from the 1st October to the 31st March, the other from the 15th April to the 31st August. The students are employed in all descriptions of farm work under regular instructors, and are paid according to the amount and quality of the work they perform; their earnings in this respect being credited to them in reduction of the charges for board, etc., above mentioned, so that if a young man is industrious and energetic, his expenses for the year are little beyond the cost of clothing and books.

Farmers' sons who are needed on the farm in the summer months are allowed to attend a winter course of study. Nor is the work of the college confined to the training of the students alone. Experiments are carried out in connection with every branch of agricultural and horticultural industry, by which the whole of the farmers of the province are benefited, but which it would be altogether beyond the means of individuals to attempt single-handed.

FARM LABOURERS IN ONTARIO.

Whatever reluctance the British farmer may feel to breaking up his home and severing himself from old associations, the same hesitation can hardly assail the mind of the farm labourer. His "belongings" are generally few enough, his capital is easily transferred; almost the only question for him need be, "How can I raise the means to emigrate?" In Great Britain he can never earn the soil he tills; in Ontario he cannot fail, if only industrious and thrifty, to become, if he pleases, the owner of the land. In Great Britain his boys and girls will, with rare exceptions, be nothing but what their fathers and mothers have been before them. In Ontario it is all but certain that they will, in a few years, be in a position as independent as those they serve at home. In Great Britain it is the constant struggle of the agricultural class to get sufficient food and the necessary comforts of life. In Ontario no farm labourer need go short of three good meals a day. In another part of this pamphlet we have referred to the public schools of the province. In those schools the child of the humblest labourer has a free education, may lay the foundation for any position in life, and takes rank with the children of the richest man in the township. No agricultural labourer need fear any difficulty in securing work in Ontario at remunerative wages. The practice of boarding farm labourers in the house has naturally secured a preference for single men, but there are many farmers now in Ontario who appreciate the steady habits and tendency to remain in one place that usually characterise the married farm labourer. The agents at the emigration depôts are always able to dispose immediately and satisfactorily of as many agricultural labourers as present themselves, married or single. A man with a wife who is able and willing to do a day's household work now and then, and half-a-dozen, more or less, boys and girls coming out to be useful, is a welcome settler in any part of the rural districts, and is sure to get on. We are speaking now of the man used to farm work in the Old Country. Farmers, like other persons in business, although willing to give a job to any handy man when they want one, expect skill and experience in the everyday duties of the farm when they engage a permanent hand. A great many people come out to Canada with the notion that muscle is all that is wanted. In the open season, and when a good deal of rough work is going on, nearly everybody who comes finds employment, and nearly all manage to secure a living; but our farmers are increasingly particular as to the qualifications of the men they engage, and will often go out of their way to secure a competent person, while they would refuse to employ an incompetent one altogether. The wages of a man boarded and lodged are from £30 to £40 per year. A married man would, perhaps, get little more in money, because in a farmer's household very little is thought of the cost of food; but he will have his cottage probably rent free, and can always arrange for a piece of ground to be thrown in to grow his garden stuffs. In fact, while Canadian farmers look pretty closely after the money they have worked so hard to earn and save, they are, as a rule, very kindly and liberal, and the labourer is regarded more as a friend than a servant, if he only acts honourably and does his duty.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Are also much wanted in every town and village in Ontario, at good wages. On arrival at Ontario, domestic servants of good character are taken care of at the expense of the Government till situations are found for them

Cheap postage, and a post office wherever there is even an excuse for establishing one, are the order of the day in Ontario. In the large majority of districts there is now a daily mail, but where the population is very small, the mails are bi-weekly, or in some cases tri-weekly. By arrangements made between the two Governments, the citizens of Canada and the United States enjoy reciprocal postage privileges, so that a letter for three cents (1½d.), or a post card or newspaper for one cent (½d.), may be sent to any part of the North American Continent. Newspapers mailed from the office of publication are carried free.

One of the greatest drawbacks and discomforts in a newly-settled country is the want of roads. The early settlers in Ontario suffered great hardships from this cause, having often to carry their wheat to the nearest mill on their backs through the woods, and return with their flour in the same arduous fashion. Far different is the state of things at the present day. Good gravelled or macadamized roads are found in every district, whilst railroad and telegraphs traverse the country in every direction, affording facilities of communication equal to many European countries.

SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS.

The instances in which men who landed in Ontario, with nothing or next to nothing but the clothes on their backs, have achieved independence, might be reckoned, not by hundreds merely, but by thousands. A few illustrations drawn from the actual experience of thousands of well-known and substantial agriculturists may be useful and encouraging.

Mr. William Dawson, Vittoria, county of Norfolk, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1826; emigrated to Canada in 1850, and settled in the township of Charlotteville, county of Norfolk. Without any capital, except willing hands and a vigorous frame, he leased a farm, which he occupied for sixteen years. He since bought, and now owns, the splendid property on which he lives, consisting of 330 acres of very valuable farming land, with comfortable buildings, good stock, and the latest improved farming implements. Mr. Dawson has also been engaged in the lumbering business, but since 1868 has confined his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Dawson has always taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to agriculture. He commenced life in Canada without any capital, and is now worth over $50,000 (£10,000 sterling).

Mr. William McFarlane was born at Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland, in the year 1802. His father, Donald McFarlane, was a tenant farmer in Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1843, bringing all his family with him. Mr. McFarlane, on his arrival in Canada, purchased 100 acres of land on the Talbot Road, township of North Cayuga, county of Haldimand, at $5 (20s. sterling) per acre, payable in instalments. He had no capital with which to begin, having to earn everything by hard work. Clearing land sufficient for a crop of wheat was at once begun, and the winter occupied by getting out pine saw logs. He put up buildings as soon as there was a clearing made, log at first, but replaced in a few years by substantial frame. He has never followed any other occupation but farming, and now owns 540 acres, of which 400 acres are under cultivation, the remaining being covered with valuable timber and wood. The land is worth $20,000 (£4,000), besides being provided with stock to the amount of $4,000 (£800). Has $6,000 (£1,200) invested at interest. Has raised a family of five children, and has every reason to feel gratified with the country in which he has prospered so well.

Mr. Patrick Gaerty emigrated to Canada in the year 1828, from the county of Monaghan, Ireland, and settled in the township of Caledon, county of Peel, in the year 1832, where he purchased a farm, and to pay for it worked as a farm servant. He married in 1842, and in due time became the father of three daughters and three sons. Mr. Gaerty is at present proprietor of a well stocked farm of 350 acres, of the value of $25,000 (£5,000 sterling).

Mr. Thomas Boak, farmer, township of Trafalgar, Halton, was born in Cumberland, England, in 1829: emigrated from there in 1857, as a farm labourer, with his wife and family; when he landed in Hamilton, Ontario, was $45 (£9) in debt; worked as labourer until he got enough saved to start farming, which occupation he is following in the township of Trafalgar, county of Halton; is worth now $5,000 (£1,000); holds this year the position of President of the County Agricultural Society, and has a wide-spread reputation as a breeder of pure-bred Durham cattle.

Mr. John Copeland, now Registrar of the county of Stormont, is a native of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. He came out to Ontario in 1829. Up to 1870 he was engaged in

farming, beginning with no capital but good health and a determination to acquire a farm and house of his own. He has now, besides a comfortable income from his official position, a farm of 150 acres, worth at least $45 (£9 sterling) per acre, a house and lot in the town of Cornwall worth $3,000 (£600 sterling), and another house and building lot worth $2,500 (£500). For a number of years after Mr. Copeland arrived in Canada, cash could not be got for produce, and merchants gave goods in exchange, often very much to the farmer's disadvantage. Now, cash down can be obtained for every sort of produce at market.

Mr. James Ogle, a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, arrived in the township of Cornwall in 1849, with a very small capital. He has been since his arrival engaged in farming, has a capital of $7,000 (£1,400 sterling), and is a member of the Municipal Council. Mr. Ogle says, "I like the country well the land is good and the climate healthy. The yearly average of crops is good, and farmers are well paid for their labour. Any person of an industrious and careful disposition, possessed of good health, must inevitably succeed in acquiring property, and making himself a comfortable home in this country."

Mr. Joseph McEwen is a native of Antrim, Ireland, and arrived in Canada in the month of July, 1828. He has been engaged in farming from 1836 until the present time. He says: "I had little or no capital at commencing, but being blessed with good health, having had a desire to acquire a farm and house of my own, through careful management and attention to my work, I did so. I have acquired 500 acres of very valuable land, having four sons settled on the same very comfortably and all free from debt. We had the struggles of early settlers—bad roads and no cash markets for anything; but now there is a cash market for everything we can raise, and within easy reach. On the whole, I am well satisfied that I came to Canada, and would advise any person that has not a comfortable home to come to Canada and do as I did. He will not have the hardships to undergo which early settlers had, and can soon become comfortable and independent."

Mr. Thomas Lee, of the township of Townsend, in the county of Norfolk, came to Ontario from near Leeds, in Yorkshire, in 1845, he then being 29 years of age. He had no means and nothing to depend upon but a determination to succeed by his own industry. He is now worth some $20,000 (£4,000 sterling), and has one of the best farms in the township. He began by renting, and then purchased. Mr. Lee remarks, "The new settler must be patient, and make some allowance for the difference he will find in many things between a new and an old country."

Mr. John Glenn emigrated from the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1840, with his wife and three small children. He worked as a farm labourer in the county of Durham for three years, after which he bought 100 acres of land from the Canada Company, in the township of Blanchard, county of Perth. He made some improvements, sold out and removed into Osborne, the next township, which was an unbroken forest at that time, and bought two hundred acres from the same Company. He has since bought two hundred acres more, being now the owner of 400 acres of land, well stocked, and is worth at least $30,000.

Mr. Robert Cann immigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1849. He worked two years in Darlington as a farm labourer, when he and his brother rented a small farm for five years. He then removed to the township of Osborne, in the county of Huron, and bought fifty acres partly improved. He has, since that time, bought two hundred and fifty acres more, having now three hundred acres of good land, worth at least $20,000. Neither he nor either of the other two last-mentioned immigrants had any capital to commence with but strong arms and resolution to go on and prosper.

Mr. J. M. O'Grady, of the township of Nepean, county of Carleton, about ten miles from the city of Ottawa, came to this country in 1826 from his native place, county of Tipperary, Ireland. He arrived at Prescott on the 20th of June, and proceeded direct to Richmond, a small village, within ten miles of which he settled on a farm. He had then no capital, but is now worth about $10,000.

Mr. Samuel Boyd arrived in this country in 1840, from the county of Down, Ireland. He went direct from Quebec to the township of Gloucester, county of Russell, and settled on a farm about ten miles from Ottawa City. He had no capital, and is now worth over $12,000.

Mr. John Birt, of Gloucester, arrived in this country about the same time as J. M. O'Grady, and settled in Gloucester, county of Russell, at farming. He possessed no capital at the time of his arrival, but is well off now.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF ONTARIO.

Professor Sheldon, an eminent authority on agricultural questions, paid a visit to Canada a year or two ago, and has given the results of his observations in a small pamphlet. (See page 67.)

In the autumn of 1879 a number of tenant farmers, representing different districts of the United Kingdom, visited Canada for the purpose of reporting upon its agricultural capabilities and resources to their friends at home. A few brief selections from their reports bearing on the Province of Ontario are as follows:—

MR. BIGGAR, *The Grange, Dalbeattie.*

"A great deal of Western Ontario would compare very favourably with some parts of England. The land is good and fairly managed; there is a nice proportion of timber, and the farmers' houses are in many cases exceedingly neat and comfortable. They have, in fact, an air of refinement and prosperity beyond what we expected in a comparatively new country. We believe it would be hard to find in any country of similar size so many men who have done as well as Ontario farmers. Many who went out 30 or 40 years ago with nothing now own farms and stock worth £2,000 to £6,000. There are, however, a good many who have mortgages on their farms to a considerable amount, for which they pay 7 to 8 per cent. interest. This, together with bad seasons and emigration to the North-West, accounts for the large number of farms which are at present for sale. I may here remark that the custom of letting land is not so common as in this country. Farms are only let from year to year, and as the tenant in these circumstances is supposed to take out what he can, owners are more ready to sell than to let. At the same time, it is possible to get farms on rent, and emigrants from this country would do well to rent a farm for a year or two until they have time to look round."

MR. THOMAS IRVING, *Bowness.*

"The Canadians loved their country; many old men who came over to England with the intention of ending their days went back again. They like the climate of Ontario better than that of England. It was not usually muggy out there, nor did it rain every day, but when it did rain it came down heavy. He advised intending emigrants to go to Ontario, where a state of things existed much as at home; they would find good roads, good schools, churches of all denominations, plenty of railway communication—in fact, civilisation was quite as far advanced as at Bowness, if not more so. It would be much better to pay a little more for land there than to go 1,500 miles or so up the country, at the risk of being unable to see a newspaper for twelve months."

MR. GEORGE WILKEN, *Aberdeen.*

"Went to the root show, London, Ontario, and it surprised me more than all the others. Coming along I had seen some good fields of swedes and mangolds, but was not prepared to see swedes, mangolds, and potatoes that would put any of our exhibits for this year far into the shade. Mr. Stock was very hard on me for only allowing they could beat us *this year*. Our next inspection was fruits. Here I saw, and tasted too, fruit of every hue and flavour. It will give some idea of the show of apples when I mention that the varieties in sections varied from six to forty-two, and all were such as I had never seen. Peaches, grapes (all out-door), melons, tomatoes, squash, and ever so many kinds of fruit I never saw or heard of."

MR. JAMES PALMER, *Somersetshire.*

"I am much pleased with Canada, for the prospects are different to what they are in England, especially for farmers. My sons are delighted with the country and the farms. I have purchased for them in all 273 acres, in two farms situated seven miles from this, near the main road towards Exeter. They have a good house on each lot, with orchards, out-buildings, &c., and 75 acres fenced and under cultivation on each lot. The whole cost $7,500—less than I had to pay rent for land in two years in Somersetshire—that is to say, two years' rent per acre. I can strongly recommend this country to my friends and others who intend to emigrate."

HUNT W. CHAMBRE, ESQ. J.P., *Stewartson, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.*

"Almost all the crops I saw, except the spring wheat, were very fine, though the management of them in general was not all that one could desire. There could not be any doubt of the very great fertility of the soil, mostly a dark, sandy loam. The climate, too, I considered much better than that of Ireland, fruit, wheat, peas, and corn coming to much greater perfection than with us. Though the thermometer in July was from 100 to 130 degrees of heat out-of-doors, I was not so much annoyed or inconvenienced by it as I have often been at home when it stood at from 70 to 90. This I attribute to the dry, clear atmosphere instead of the moist heat of Ireland. For much the same reason I was told, and believe, the cold in winter is not at all so much felt as has been generally reported and believed here.

"I was very much pleased with some parts of the country I went through, but particularly with the neighbourhood of St. Catherine's, and am satisfied that for persons of middle age, without large families and with a moderate amount of capital, Ontario is a very good place to settle, particularly for those who have the knowledge and taste for raising fruit, which pays exceedingly well, peaches, grapes, &c., coming to perfection in the open air"

MR. GEORGE COWAN, *Mains of Park, Glenluce.*

"I visited the great fruit-growing districts of Grimsby and St. Catherine's, the last-named town being not far distant from the world-renowned Falls of Niagara, which I need scarcely inform you I also went to see, and the sight of which, had I seen nothing more during my visit to America, would have amply repaid me for my journey. At Grimsby I had the pleasure of meeting two very old friends in the persons of Messrs. Hewetson, well known to many people in this county as brothers of the present tenant at Balterson, near Newton-Stewart. These gentlemen, with whom I spent two pleasant days, have been many years resident in Canada, have been very successful and, although they still have a warm side to there native country, prefer living where they are to returning to the land of their birth; and I may here notice that I found this feeling very general amongst all classes of people with whom I came in contact, which of itself says a good deal for the Dominion as a place to live in. The country around Grimsby is very beautiful, lying below high lands covered with fine timber, the land sloping gently down to Lake Ontario. Nearly the whole district is devoted to the growing of peaches, apples, grapes, and many other varieties of fruits. It is well sheltered from frosty winds, and the soil, which is a sandy loam of a red colour, peculiar to that part of the country, is from two to three feet in depth, and the subsoil is sand, resting on the red sandstone. This soil, combined with the climate it enjoys, tends to make the country in the vicinity of Grimsby peculiarly well adapted for the growing of fruit, the cultivation of which is yearly extending, and is very profitable. It is possible that the description of one or two of the extensive orchards which I visited may not be particularly interesting to many of my audience, still as the growing of fruit has already become a large industry in many parts of the Dominion, it is only right that I should notice it, although but briefly, in my report. Mr. Hewetson first drove me through a beautiful country to the residence of Mr. Wolverton, who owns a large orchard of 18 acres, situated about a couple of miles from Grimsby. Mr. Wolverton has about five acres planted with apple trees, of which there are about 70 to the acre; and five acres in peaches, with from 140 to 150 trees per acre. The latter were about ten years old, and this year produced 1,500 bushels of this luscious fruit, which he sold for $2, or over 8s. per bushel, yielding him the handsome return of £120 per acre. We afterwards visited Mr. Kitchen, whose orchard extends to 60 acres. This gentleman informed me that his orchard contained 3,000 apple trees, 500 peach, cherry, pear, and plum trees, and 1,000 grape vines. He sold last year 2,000 barrels of apples at $2 per barrel, his average yearly sale of fruit and wines amounting to $8,000, or between £1,600 and £1,700.

The Hon. David A. Wells, an eminent American statesman, in an article which appeared in the *North American Review* for September, 1877, thus speaks of Ontario and the capabilities of its soil and climate:—

"North of the Lakes Erie and Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, east of Lake Huron, south of the 45th parallel, and included mainly within the present Dominion province of Ontario, there is as fair a country as exists on the North American Continent, nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined, and equal, if not superior, to these States in its agricultural capacity. It is the natural habitat on this continent of the combing wool sheep, without a full, cheap, and reliable supply of the wool of which species the great worsted manufacturing interest of the country cannot prosper, or, we should rather say, exist. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interest of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its present annual export of over $11,000,000 of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities especially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of the great lakes, specially fit to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver and rivers whose sands contain gold."

A company has been formed in Ontario, called the Canada West Land and Agency Company. The object is to bring before the public the improved farms of Ontario, which form so desirable an investment for British farmers with capital. These properties are for sale in consequence of the rush to Manitoba. In Ontario farmers would find all the comforts and conveniences they had been accustomed to, without the necessity of undergoing pioneer life in the North-West. The company has an office in London, at 37,

Royal Exchange. The manager is Mr. W. F. Smith, who will supply lists of farms for sale, with descriptions and prices.

All further particulars respecting the Province of Ontario may be obtained from Mr. Peter Byrne, Ontario Government Agency, 6, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 188,688 square, miles or 120,000,000 acres of land, divided in this way:—Conceded in fiefs, 10,678,981; in free and common soccage, 8,950,953; surveyed into farm lots, 6,400,000; still to be surveyed, 93,970,066.

This province was originally settled by the French. The first English settlers who really fixed their homes in Quebec were the United Empire Loyalists, whom the War of Independence in the United States caused to emigrate to Canada. To recompense their allegiance the British Government granted them magnificent grants of land in the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and in the peninsula formed by the great lakes of Ontario. In this way there exists to-day in the province a mixed population consisting of French and English-speaking people.

EDUCATION.

In order to make clear the social features of the province, we shall illustrate first the system of education. The Minister of Public Instruction controls and directs public instruction in this province. This important public functionary is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, fourteen of whom are Catholics and seven Protestants. If at any time ten Catholic or five Protestant members of the council shall be of opinion that their respective educational institutions should be separately managed, in that case the law provides for separation; and it then resolves itself into two, so that the members of the religious creeds shall have the exclusive management of the schools of their respective denominations. Nothing indicates a desire to put into operation this clause of the law which provides for separation; on the contrary, the most friendly relations exist among the gentlemen of different religious denominations who constitute the council.

Primary education is obligatory, in so far as every taxpayer is bound to contribute to it a moderate sum. The sum levied is equal in amount to the school grant allowed by the Government to every municipality in the province. Besides this, heads of families have to pay a monthly fee, varying from five to forty cents, for every child between the ages of 7 and 14 capable of attending school. There are annually allowed to poor municipalities $8,000. Primary schools are placed under control of commissioners elected by the rate-payers of each municipality.

In municipalities where there exist different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. If the minority are not satisfied with their management as it concerns them specially, they may signify their dissent to the president of the school commissioners, and select trustees to direct their own schools. Thus the minority, be it Catholic or Protestant, has no fear of being oppressed.

There are special schools, called normal schools, supported by the State, wherein school teachers are trained. There are three in Quebec, two Catholic and one Protestant. There are to-day in Quebec 4,457 primary schools, wherein elementary instruction is given to fully 200,000 pupils; and nearly 300 secondary and model schools, attended by at least 40,000 pupils. These schools are maintained at a joint cost of $1,000,000. Inspectors connected with the educational department visit the schools of the district to which they are appointed to assure themselves of the competency of the teachers and the efficiency of their management. Besides these schools of primary instruction, there are special schools, lyceums, commercial schools, and schools of agriculture. These number about 150, and are attended by 3,000 pupils.

There are, besides these, wherein the classics are mainly taught, fifteen superior schools in the province. Twelve are Catholic and three Protestant. The Catholic colleges owe their existence to the generosity of the clergy. In the majority of cases the professors are ecclesiastics, who follow their course of theology while they act as teachers, and are content to receive a remuneration of $40 per annum, besides board and lodging. This explains the low rate paid by pupils for tuition and board, which does not reach the sum of $100 per year. Hundreds of young men, devoid of means, have been and are educated gratuitously in these schools. Owing to these facilities, education of a very superior order is very widely extended in this province.

There are three Universities in Quebec, two of which are Protestant—McGill College,

founded in 1827; and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded in 1843 by his Lordship Bishop Mountain. The Catholic University, Laval, like the English ones, is incorporated; but, beyond this, has nothing in common with them. It was founded in 1854 by the Seminary of Quebec, which spent in the undertaking $300,000, and now maintains it at its own expense, without State aid.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions form one of the chief features of Quebec. With the earlier missionaries came the Sœurs Hospitalières to care for the sick, and the Ursulines and the Sisters of the Congregation followed to attend the educating of the rising generation, and assist in civilising the Indians. These institutions, endowed by the State or by private individuals, have gone on multiplying and meeting the requirements of progress.

By the side of the Catholic institutions have grown up and prospered those of other religious communities, between which and the Catholic institutions no rivalry exists, except in doing good. The Government of the province devotes a considerable portion of its revenues, about $160,000 a year, to the support of charitable institutions. These short sketches of the system of education and charities in Quebec are amply sufficient to illustrate the spirit of broad humanity and fair play existing in that province.

POPULATION AND CLIMATE.

At the census taken in 1871 the population of Quebec amounted to 1,191,516 souls. In 1881 it had increased to 1,359,027 souls.

The rigour of the winter in Canada is very much exaggerated in Europe, and so often advanced as an objection to the country that we shall allude to it to show that it is not what it has been represented. The climate of Quebec is the most healthy in North America; and, perhaps, its people are the hardiest and most vigorous. The snow of Quebec is not unfavourable to agricultural operations. The ground enjoys rest for at least five months of the year, and winter imparts to the soil that vigour which promotes a sudden and full vegetation. In point of quality and quantity the crops will compare favourably with those of other parts of the continent. Quebec is distinguished for the excellent quality of its apples. The melon and tomato grow luxuriantly, and ripen in the open air. Indian corn, hemp, flax, and tobacco, when grown, yield a good return. Grapes also ripen in the open air. Hemp and flax can be cultivated to any extent in the Province of Quebec. Another instance which will show that the climate of Quebec cannot be so severe is that sparrows can be seen during the winter season, no matter what weather, flitting about. The summer of Quebec is equal to that of Toulouse; and fever and ague are unknown in the province. From observations taken for one year the mean range of the thermometer was as follows:—

For June, July, and August	77.57
For the winter months	11.25

In regard to weather, a year's observations showed 309 fine days and 56 of rain or snow in Quebec.

THE SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTIONS.

The soil of the province is extremely rich, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is adapted for the growth of very varied products; cereals, hay, and green crops grow everywhere in abundance where the land is at all fairly tilled. Cattle-breeding is being carried on on a very large scale, and within the past few years there have been exported from Quebec to Great Britain large quantities of dead meat and cattle, not exceeded by the best English breeds. For pasturage the lands of Quebec are of special excellence. Those in the Eastern Townships and north of the Ottawa have special attractions for English settlers. The impulse given to agriculture by the active co-operation of the Government is working great benefit and leading to strides little dreamt of five years ago. The exports from the forest during the year 1882 amounted to $9,280,238, the agricultural produce to $9,551,745, and the export of animals and their produce reached the sum of $10,694,531.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

As regards civil matters Quebec is divided into parishes, townships, counties, and districts. There are sixty counties in the province. For judicial purposes the province is divided into twenty districts. The functions of the municipal institutions are the keeping in repair of roads, bridges, and public works of a purely local character, and the maintaining laws favourable to agriculture.

The affairs of the parish are regulated by five or seven councillors, elected by the ratepayers. A mayor presides over their deliberations, and great care is taken that no unnecessary expenses are incurred.

AGRICULTURE AND COLONISATION.

The great bulk of the rural population live by agriculture. The extent of the farms generally is 100 acres; farms in the older settlements being worth as a rule from $2,000 to $4,000. The sons of farmers invariably push back into the new settlements, where a partially cleared farm may be purchased for about $200; or purchase a lot from the Crown lands at a cost of between 30 or 40 cents (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8d. sterling) per acre; or take a *free grant* along one of the colonisation roads. There are five main centres of colonisation:—*The Valley of the Saguenay*—The extent of land surveyed and disposable in this district is about 616,000 acres, the price of which is about 20 cents (10d. sterling) per acre. *The Valley of the St. Maurice*—There are in the townships of this district surveyed, divided into farm lots, 441,200 acres of land, for sale at 30 cents (1s. 3d. sterling) per acre. *The Valley of the Ottawa*—The number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots actually to be disposed of in this district is 1,358,500 acres, the price of which is 30 cents per acre. *The Eastern Townships*—In this rich grazing district there are 922,300 acres of wild land, which the Government is prepared to sell at a moderate rate. The Government lands in this section sell at from 50 to 60 cents (2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. sterling) per acre. The Eastern Townships present more than ordinary attractions to the agriculturist and capitalist from Great Britain. *Gaspé*—In this district the Government offers for sale 491,900 acres of land, at the rate of 20 and 30 cents (10d. to 1s. 3d. sterling) per acre. Besides this, on the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, the Government offers for sale 1,432,200 acres, at 30 cents (1s. 3d. sterling) per acre.

At the end of this sketch of Quebec are given extracts, which, though relating principally to the Eastern Townships, the section visited by the delegates therein cited, are true, more or less, of all sections of Quebec. The exclusive reference to the Eastern Townships no doubt arises from the fact, in part, that this district and the Ottawa district are the sections of Quebec where British settlers principally have fixed their homes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In the case of a purchase of Crown lands the conditions of sale are:—

"To pay *one-fifth* of the purchase money at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per year.

"This sale, if not disallowed by the Commissioner of Crown lands, is made subject to the following conditions, viz.: The purchaser to take possession of the land within six months from the date hereof, and from that time continue to reside on and occupy the same, either by himself or through others, for at least two years, and within four years at farthest from this date, clear, and have under crop a quantity thereof in proportion of at least ten acres for every one hundred acres, and erect thereon a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen by twenty feet. No timber to be cut before the issuing of the patent, except under license, or for clearing of the land, fuel, buildings, and fences; all timber cut contrary to these conditions will be dealt with as timber cut without permission on public lands. No transfer of the purchaser's right will be recognised in cases where there is default in complying with any of the conditions of sale. In no case will the patent issue before the expiration of *two* years of occupation of the land, or the fulfilment of the whole of the conditions, even though the land be paid for in full. Subject, also, to current licenses to cut timber on the land, and the purchaser to pay for any real improvements now existing thereon, belonging to any other party, and further subject to all mining laws and regulations.

"Crown land agents are obliged to grant a permit of occupation for 100 acres to any person who claims the same, provided only the person has attained the age of 18 years.

"To protect the settler a law was passed in 1868, providing that no mortgage should be valid on the land granted to him, nor his farm liable to be sold judicially for any debt contracted by him previously to his entering upon it, and for the ten years following the granting of letters patent. The following, among other things, are declared exempt from seizure for sale judicially:—

"The bed and bedding of the family, the wearing apparel, stoves, knives and forks, spoons, spinning wheels, weaving looms, etc., etc., the fuel, meat and vegetables for family use, two horses, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, hay and forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter, vehicles and other implements of agriculture."

Certain of these articles may be attached, however, but only when the debt is contracted in the purchase of such articles. This protection is an evidence sufficiently strong of the interest taken by the Government in the settler. Independently of these provisions societies exist everywhere for the benefit of the agriculturist; and colonisation societies, whose duty it is to promote settlement and protect the settler, are subsidised by the Government.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, AND COMMERCE.

The advantages offered for manufacturing by the Province of Quebec are very great. The small manufacturers of Europe, who are unable to cope with the large capitalists, would find in Quebec immense advantages. The principal articles manufactured in the province are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, etc., etc., and all descriptions of agricultural implements. The total value of imported goods entered for consumption for the year 1882 was $47,685,441. The export during the same year of the produce of the province was $32,157,451; of goods not produced in Quebec, $6,037,677; total, $38,195,128.

MINES AND FISHERIES.

The richest and most varied ores are found in quantities in Quebec. Gold is found in the district of Beauce and elsewhere, copper abounds in the Eastern Townships, and iron is found nearly everywhere. Lead, silver, platinum, zinc, etc., etc., are found abundantly also. Mining, however, in this province is only in its infancy. The exports from the mine amounted in 1882 to $519,201. The total exports of produce of the mine for that year in the whole Dominion were $3,013,573.

Among the materials for building purposes, besides the wood of the forests, may be mentioned clay for bricks, lime for mortar and cements, granites, sandstones, limestones, marbles, and roofing slates.

In relation to artificial manures may be mentioned—entirely apart from the manures which are the produce of the farm, or the fish manures to be found in the great fisheries—deposits of white calcareous marl, which abound in a great many lakes and marshy grounds throughout Canada, and, being pure carbonate of lime, constitute a valuable manure for soils lacking this element. Gypsum also is found in abundance, and so is phosphate of lime.

The fisheries of the province are a great boon to the settlers along the rich lands girding the coast, and beginning to be a very large source of trade. The total yield of the fisheries in Quebec in 1882 was $1,976,515. Quebec has an extent of coast of 1,000 miles, where the cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, and other fisheries are carried on successfully. Whale fishing is also carried on. There are, it is said, on reliable authority, above 70 salmon fishery rivers in Quebec.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The most important and extensive timber territories of Quebec are:—

1st. That part of the Ottawa situate in the province. The white pine, red pine, and ash are chiefly obtained from this region. The Ottawa drains an area of 75,000 square miles.

2nd. The St. Maurice and its tributaries, draining an area of 22,000 square miles, contains large quantities of white, yellow, and red pine, spruce, birch, maple, and elm.

3rd. Saguenay country, area 21,000 square miles. Rich in white and red pine, spruce, birch, and tamarac.

4th. The extensive Gaspé Peninsula. White and red pine, spruce, tamarac, and birch.

By means of *slides* constructed on the sides of the falls of the great rivers by the Government, timber is easily floated from the interior. Farmers have followed the lumberers far beyond the frontiers of the settlements in order to supply them with oats, potatoes, peas, and hay.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The rivers during navigation afford a cheap and easy mode of locomotion. The province, besides, is everywhere traversed by large main and side roads, and every year the Government spends large sums of money in the construction of colonisation roads leading up to new settlements. A network of railways is being built north and south of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa, placing the most distant hamlets in proximate relation to the markets of Canada and the United States. Where the distant settlements are remote from railway communication, the main roads or large colonisation roads come into service, and enable the farmer to bring to or carry from his home what he requires for use, or the surplus he has to dispose of. But he has little trouble in disposing of his surplus, as hawkers during the winter buy in all sections of the country for Canadian and American markets.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The most important trade in Quebec is the lumber industry, and this affords nearly everywhere a ready market for the farmer, certainly to the new settler, and, in the winter

RESTIGOUCHE SALMON CLUB PROPERTY, METAPEDIA STATION.

season, employment for himself and his horses. The value of exports of produce of the forest from the Province of Quebec in 1882 was $9,280,238. It is well to state that aliens have a right to acquire and transmit by gratuitous or onerous title, as well as by succession or by will, all movable and immovable property in the Province of Quebec in the same manner as British-born subjects. Owing to the judicious expenditure of money by the Government, the progress made by Quebec has been something wonderful. In conclusion, it may be fairly stated that Quebec is a good field for immigration. The Government, having 120,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, performed the best service a Government can by making an effective survey. Having divided into farm lots 6,400,000 acres of land, it next caused the greater part of this territory to be traversed by colonisation roads, founded agricultural societies, and enacted a law to give aid to intending settlers. It has laid the basis of a most important railway communication, and spends thousands of dollars also yearly in promoting education. There are no questionable titles in Quebec, so that the purchaser from the Crown has nothing to fear. In common with the rest of Canada, Quebec shares in a perfect postal and telegraph system. There are also Government savings banks, where a depositor may obtain 4 and 5 per cent. for his money, with the most perfect security. Those who settle in Quebec will settle in the central commercial province of the Dominion of Canada, and among a most orderly and law-abiding people.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

From a geographical, agricultural, and mineralogical sketch by the well-known authority on these subjects, T. Sterry Hunt, Esq., the following account of the Eastern Townships proper is taken:—

"Under this head is included the belt of hill-country south of the St. Lawrence, with the region on its south-east side extending to the frontier, and forming a succession of valleys, which may be traced from the head waters of the Connecticut, north-eastward to the Bay of Chaleurs.

"The area, whose limits are thus defined, forms about one-tenth of the province. The hills of the range which traverses it are composed, like those of the Laurentian region, of crystalline rocks; but these are softer than the greater part of the rocks on the north shore, and yield by their wearing down a more abundant soil.

"This region is well wooded, and when cleared is found in most parts to have an abundant soil, generally sandy and loamy in character, and well fitted for grazing and for the cultivation of Indian corn and other grains.

"The Eastern Townships, moreover, abound in metallic ores, marbles, slates, etc., etc."

Great attention is paid in this district to the raising of cattle and the growing of wool, and the agricultural importance of the south-eastern portions of this region is yearly increasing.

EXTRACTS.

Mr. James Biggar, of *Kirkcudbright*, speaking of the Eastern Townships, says:—

"We also visited some of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, viz., Compton and Sherbrooke. We drove to Mr. Cochrane's farm at Hillhurst, and saw his fine herd of shorthorns, including some very promising calves from the same cows as the heifers lately sold in England at over 4,000 guineas each, and which are probably the most valuable cattle in Canada. The produce of one cow has brought Mr. Cochrane £27,000. This farm consists of 1,000 acres nice dry undulating land—not unlike Galloway land. The soil is a dry loam, with a fair mixture of stones, rather heavier than similar land here. It evidently grows good roots, as Mr. Cochrane's turnips were large and fine, and averaged fully 23 tons per imperial acre. The streams were clear and running over a stony channel. The valley of St. Francis River, which flows past Sherbrooke, resembles the valley of the Dee opposite Barstibly. The land does not seem adapted for growing wheat, but it grows good crops of oats, barley, and hay, and grazes well. Cattle may be put to grass early in May, and sometimes in April; and Mr. Cochrane had only put up his feeding cattle at the beginning of November. We drove some miles into the country around Sherbrooke, and regretted we had not time to see more; but as winter was setting in, and snow falling, we returned to Quebec. This country seemed well adapted for stock raising, and is more like the arable valleys of Galloway than any part of Canada we saw. We were told that good cleared farms of 100 to 300 acres, with good fair buildings, could be bought for £5 to £6 per acre, and £10 per acre would buy a very choice farm. At these prices it seemed cheap, and we would advise any who visit Canada with a view to settling to see this district for themselves."

Mr. R. W. Gordon, the Annandale delegate, in comparing the province of Quebec, says:—

"The yield of wheat in Quebec and Ontario varies from 10 to 40 bushels per acre, but the average, I fear, can hardly be put down at more than 17 bushels of 60 lbs. weight. This low average is a result of the land having been so badly farmed in the past. The farmers, however, are now alive to the fact that they must turn their attention more to the rearing and feeding of live stock for exportation to the British markets than to the growing of wheat. The yield of barley may be reckoned at 35 bushels of 48 lbs., oats at 50 bushels of 32 lbs., and Indian corn, where it will grow, also at 50 bushels of 60 lbs. Wheat was making 5s., barley 2s. 4d., and oats 1s. 4d., per bushel. Fruit is also a valuable adjunct in these provinces. Turnips and potatoes are similar to our own crops in ordinary years. Beef was selling retail at 5d. per lb.; mutton about the same figure; and the 4 lb. loaf at 4½d. to 5d.; cheese, when we landed, at 3½d. per lb., when we left, 6d. From all I could learn, a farm can be worked cheaper than in this country, for although wages are higher, fewer hands are required. Labour may be estimated, when paid for, at 10s. to 15s. per acre. For every £100 invested in land, the total taxes payable do not exceed 15s. It will be understood that as nearly all farms are owned and occupied by the same parties, this tax is equivalent to both landlord's and tenant's taxes in this country. I may say that, as a rule, no artificial manure is used. . . . . In Quebec (when I speak of this province I mean the Eastern Townships) you have the advantage of being near the seaboard, consequently the freight to the European market is low. You require less capital than in Ontario, as land of the same quality is cheaper. The wages are lower. Water is in better supply naturally, and permanent pasture is found to answer."

Mr. Elliot, another of the delegates, remarks at *Stow*, in his report:—

"I consider that farming in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is in a transition state. . . . . With regard to farmers emigrating to the Province of Ontario, or the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them to do so, as I am satisfied, from what I saw, that men with moderate capital could do better than they can at home, and that for several reasons. In the first place, you can buy and stock a farm for little more than it takes to stock one at home; then there is no rent to pay, and taxes are very light; they do not exceed from 4d. to 10d. per acre, according to the value of the property. You can make the most of the land by growing the most profitable crops, and those best suited to your soil and climate. There you have no lawyer factor, prescribing in a long antiquated lease, which almost no man can understand, what crops you shall grow, and what seed you shall sow, as if you did not understand your business better than he is able to teach you, and, generally speaking, binding you to protect the landlords' hares to eat your own crops. In my own case, however, I have been very liberally dealt with, both as regards cropping clauses and game. Again, a man going there with a family can get a first-class education free for his children, which at home costs a great deal of money. I consider their educational system one of the best possible. In a new country there are many more opportunities and openings turning up than there are in an old country, that young men of intelligence and enterprise can take advantage of."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula, lying between 43° and 46° north latitude, and 61° and 67° west longitude. It is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus about 16 miles wide; its area is about 300 miles in length by 80 to 100 miles in width; its length running about north-east and south-west. The province contains about 13,000,000 acres of land, of which about one-fifth consists of lakes and small rivers. About 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage. The coast, although rugged, is indented with numerous deep-water harbours, most of which are easy of access, safe, and commodious.

The climate of Nova Scotia, contrary to the general impression in Europe, is more temperate than that of any other part of Canada, or even that of some of the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union. The province affords great variety of climate as well as productions, the average temperature of Annapolis county being 8° higher than in the counties of Cape Breton, and 6° warmer than in the State of Massachusetts. In the central part of the province the mercury seldom rises above 85° in summer in the

shade, and in winter it is rarely down to zero. The climate is extremely healthy; there is probably none more so in the world. The health returns from British military stations place this province in the first class.

The fertility of the soil in several of the agricultural districts is unsurpassed, the production of the farms, both in quantity and quality, in many cases excelling those of the Mother Country. The western counties of Nova Scotia excel in the growth of fruit, especially in apples, for which the soil and climate are specially adapted. Annapolis, Kings, Hants, and Digby counties occupy a prominent place in their production, about 50,000 barrels of apples having been exported from Annapolis in a single year.

All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, &c., are very abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated. The markets of Halifax and the small towns are well supplied with them in their season. Wild strawberries, though small, are remarkably rich and high-flavoured—indeed they are far more delicious than any of the cultivated sorts. The cultivation of this fruit seems to increase the size at the expense of the flavour. The grain and root crops are also excellent; the average production in the western counties is, as nearly as can be estimated, as follows:—

Wheat, per acre, 18 bushels; rye, 21 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; oats, 34 bushels; buckwheat, 33 bushels; Indian corn (maize), 42 bushels; turnips, 420 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels; mangel wurzel, 500 bushels; beans, 22 bushels; hay, 2 tons.

The above is a general average of the crops in three counties, but there are many farms which, being highly cultivated, produce crops that are much larger. Beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, etc., are grown in large quantities. The crops of hay, timothy, clover, and coarse "salt grass" that are raised on the dyke lands and marshes in the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis, and Cumberland are something almost incredible. Four tons of 2,240 lbs. of timothy and clover have been taken off a single acre, besides a light second crop late in the season.

Dairy farming, which is profitably prosecuted in many counties of the province, is susceptible of great extension. Of late manufactories of butter and cheese, on a large scale, have been established in various localities, in which the farmers in the neighbourhood have an interest, and participate in the profits. Much of the profit of the farm arises from the raising of stock for the slaughter-house, and praiseworthy efforts have been made to improve, by importations from abroad (chiefly from Great Britain), the breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine. Pasturage is generally good throughout the province, and the principal cost of raising stock is that of the hay for winter food, which is not very expensive. Sheep-farming is not systematically carried on, although, as Mr. Morrison, former Commissioner of Immigration for the Province, observes, "as a sheep-raising country there is, perhaps, no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the province. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of experienced shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool and for mutton, would in a few years make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county, and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open rough pasture that might be made capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense."

Farmers in Nova Scotia raise a good deal of pork for their own use and for market, and many of the farmers' wives obtain considerable pocket money by the sale of poultry and eggs. They also make a great deal of yarn, which they knit and make into socks and warm clothes for their own wear and for sale.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are an important interest for that province. In 1882, the number of vessels employed was 708, number of boats 11,982, and number of men 28,500. The quantity of codfish caught was 611,938 cwt.; of mackerel, 73,702 barrels; of haddock, 160,041 cwt.; of herrings, 193,361 barrels; of lobsters, 4,965,477 cans. Of fish oils, the quantity obtained was 475,863 gallons. The total value of the fisheries of this province for 1882 was $7,131,418.

Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodlands, which produce timber for shipbuilding and lumber, chiefly for exportation. Millions of feet of pine, spruce, hemlock, and hardwood, deals, scantlings, staves, etc., are annually shipped from the different ports of the province to the West Indies, United States, and Europe. This province occupies the first position of any country in the world as a shipbuilding and shipowning country. The population by the census of 1881 amounted to 440,572 souls; and in 1882, on Dec. 31st, it had on the registry books of the Dominion 3,026 vessels, having an aggregate of 546,788 tons—that is, about a ton and a quarter for every man, woman, and child in the province; and its ships are to be found in almost every part of the globe.

This province is remarkable also for its minerals, especially for its deposits of coal,

iron, and gold. Freestone and grindstones are quarried extensively in the province. Large quantities are exported to the other parts of Canada, and also to the United States. Coal mines are extensively worked in Cape Breton and Pictou, and of late also in the county of Cumberland. A considerable proportion of the quantity raised goes into domestic consumption, the chief exports being to United States and other foreign ports, and to the other provinces of Canada. The total coal product for 1882 was 1,250,179 tons. The quantity of the product of the gold mines in the same year was 14,107 oz.; of iron ore, 42,135 tons; of gypsum, 133,426. Valuable deposits of high-class iron ore are found in different parts of the province, which of late have attracted the attention of capitalists, who have erected furnaces with a view to extensive operations.

A considerable manufacturing industry is springing up in Nova Scotia. Steel works exist at Londonderry and at New Glasgow, the produce of which is favourably known in Great Britain. There are also sugar refineries, cotton manufactories, glass works, and various other manufactories, affording openings for skilled labour.

Education, which is very general, is supported by direct taxation, supplemented by liberal annual grants from the Legislature, which in 1880 amounted to about $169,000. The total expenditure for public schools in the year was $557,765. At the common schools, which are subject to the control of the Government, the average number of scholars in daily attendance has been estimated at 100,000, and all are free.

The quantity of land at the disposal of the Government is limited, the price $44 per 100 acres of Crown land—free grants being, however, given to *bona fide* settlers.

The price of ordinary day labour is from 3s. 9d. to 5s. sterling. Farm labourers, during spring time and harvest, earn even larger wages, and board besides. The cost of provisions is much lower than in England, the price of flour varying from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per barrel; beef, mutton, and veal, from 6 to 10 cents per lb. Fish and vegetables are abundant and cheap.

There are several railways in the province. The Intercolonial (Government) Railway connects Halifax—the capital of this province—with all the other parts of Canada, and for persons going to the Dominion before the opening of the St. Lawrence route to Quebec, it will be found to afford rapid and comfortable transit to the interior. Through tickets *via* Halifax can be obtained from most of the steamship companies.

The following are some particulars respecting the Province of Nova Scotia, taken from an interesting and intelligent paper which has recently been sent to Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, by Mr. William Pryor, of Halifax:—"In the last Report of the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, it is stated that the number of Canadian Agricultural Societies in 1882 was 86, containing 4,770 members. The amount of the subscription was $5,663, and the grants given by the Government in aid of the operations of the societies $6,480. Nearly all of these institutions reported some action in the improvement of stock and agriculture."

"Never, perhaps, since the settlement of Nova Scotia up to the present time, has farming generally—that is, in all its branches—offered better promise of speedy remuneration to the farmer, almost every product being brought to market from the longest distance with less cost, greater facility, and, consequently, with more profit than in former years, under the efficient and well-conducted system of trunk and branch railways, and to the excellent service of coasting steamers. Beef, pork, butter, veal, lamb, hay, cheese, poultry, eggs, and potatoes, with large quantities of apples, are by this means daily brought to market, and sell rapidly at prices 50 to 100 per cent. in advance of those that could be obtained 20 years ago. All this is mainly in consequence of the increase in the numbers of ocean mail and passenger steamers calling at Halifax for provisions and coal. The port is also largely availed of for the same reasons by the cotton-laden steamers from the Southern States on their way to Europe. The occasional large shipments of live stock for the English market also adds to the demand for hay and other fodder. There is every prospect of these requirements rather increasing than otherwise. It is also to be noticed that Halifax, in addition to this large demand for meat and vegetables, is the northern station of Her Majesty's fleet; and as the vessels of this squadron are at Halifax for about six months of the year, they have to be supplied with farming products."

Mr. Pryor quotes the following remarks of Professor Johnson, of Durham University, in his notes of "North America: Agricultural, Economical, and Social," who was specially invited to visit the maritime provinces with a view to inspecting their capabilities:—"'I have seen many spots upon which the British farmer with a little capital could settle comfortably, not with the prospect of becoming very rich, but of obtaining all necessary wants and placing upon farms of their own any number of sons. But the wise and prudent course for a new settler to pursue is to devote a few weeks to the examination of the country in person, to look at it with an agricultural and practical eye,

to consult prominent persons long resident on the spot as to the advantages or disadvantages of the various farms which are to be purchased, and then with due caution and deliberation, and after due inquiries, to come to a determination. The emigrant and his family will then easily adapt themselves to their new circumstances, and instead of a temporary resting place, as so many emigrants make of the first place they settle upon, they will find it contains at once a permanent family freehold and a happy home.'

"The professor, in his journey down the Annapolis Valley, says: 'As we descended towards the new park the lands of the country improved, and the last 15 miles were beautiful in scenery, and showed extensive fertile places in the bottom of the valley.'

"Again he remarks: 'Along this route I met the first example of those old settlers, and I was specially interested by the narrative of an old Aberdonian, at whose house we stopped to refresh our horses. He had remained fixed where he first settled, and the determination which he brought with him from his native country had at length made him master of almost everything desirable around him.'" Mr. Pryor continues—"The price charged by the Government for Crown lands in Nova Scotia is 1s. 9d. sterling per acre. The price of improved land varies according to the degree of cultivation, say from £100 to £150 for 100 to 150 acres with house and barn. Of late years much greater attention has been paid to fruit-growing as a profitable source of husbandry, especially in the western counties of Kingston and Annapolis, from whence large shipments are made to England. . . . It is a very general mistake that emigrants make, in their preparations for a voyage to Nova Scotia or other province of Canada, to expend nearly all their ready money in what they consider necessary articles of clothing and other articles, under the firm conviction that they will not find it possible to procure such articles in this country, or, if so, at enormous cost. It is prudent, doubtless, that a sufficient stock of clothing should be provided, but beyond this let him rest assured that he will be able, at a very little extra cost, to replenish when needed his or their wardrobe, commensurate with *the very great advantage* of his having a little more ready money in his pocket, so as to enable him to look around him quietly, and more at his ease to determine upon his best course to take—whether for a while to obtain employment in city or country, settle himself on a hired farm, work a farm on shares, or purchase new land or a partly cleared lot. On his arrival at Halifax he should at once seek the acquaintance and advice of the Dominion Emigration Agent, or any Provincial Society appointed for the purpose of assisting emigrants desirous of remaining in the province. He will thus be at once directed to the most suitable lodging, to the mode of procuring fittest employment, or advising him as to what part of the country offers the best inducements to suit his views—whether as to hiring a farm, working on shares, or at weekly or annual wages, with or without board. This all requires some little time and consideration, and, as before observed, the more money he has in his pocket the more time he will have to consider these matters, and feel the more at ease to perfect this all-important step to his future welfare. If he is a mechanic, he will doubtless soon find employment among the several rapidly-developing industrial establishments in the city or country. If he is a day labourer, employment at the wharves, shipping, or buildings will generally afford him ready work at good wages. If a skilled artisan, at the sugar, cotton, woollen, and planing mills of the city or neighbourhood. If the female part of his family are accustomed, or will adapt themselves, to household work, and so desire such employment, opportunity on all sides is open to their ready employment at good wages."

"Labour of all kinds is far better paid for in Nova Scotia than in England generally. Carpenters and joiners receive 8s. sterling, or $2 per day; masons and bricklayers about the same, and labourers 4s. to 4s. 6d. sterling. Farm servants, especially in the season of crop or harvest, are in large demand, and will, if at all competent for their work, earn 6s., or $1.50 per day and their board and lodging; and if sober, steady, and trustworthy, will find steady employment all the year round. While on the subject of employment of labour, we must not forget to mention the constant demand at the Nova Scotia gold mines for skilled and other labour, which is large and annually increasing. In the different districts there are about 65 mines in working order at the present day, and from time to time we learn of new discoveries and greater demand for labour and prospects of yield. The demand for labour at the several large coal mines of Nova Scotia is large and constantly increasing with the annually improving demand for coal for consumption in the Dominion and for export."

"The cost of living in Nova Scotia is moderate, and, with the good wages we have named as generally ruling in city and country, prudent people can live very comfortably.

"We trust we have said enough to show to all classes of industrial people, who have an intention to emigrate from Great Britain or elsewhere to this side of the Atlantic, that Nova Scotia presents as fair a field for obtaining a happy home as any part of America,

and, indeed, that industry and peaceful living will be sure to reap a rich reward in any occupation in Nova Scotia."

* * * * * * *

"If you are accustomed to or have a good knowledge of market gardening, and have even a limited amount of money, you will find suitable lots of land offering at very low rates, even within 15 or 20 miles of Halifax. Farms of often 100, 150, 350 acres, with probably 15, 20, or 25 acres cleared, with remainder of good wood land and some pasturage, with cottage and outhouses, may be purchased at from £80 to £150 sterling, on very easy terms of payment. These are properties which may easily be acquired. Many are sold occasionally at very low rates; also desirable farms in neighbouring counties where the elder branches, occupying a former flourishing farm, have fallen behind, the families being broken up by the sons and daughters—breadwinners of the family—having gone away to the North-West of Canada, the glowing accounts of rapid fortunes awaiting them there being the attraction. The old people left alone, the farm rapidly goes behindhand, is then mortgaged, and, after a time, interest accumulating, is offered for sale by agents or executors at half or even a fourth of its original value. You will readily, therefore, note how much is to be gained by taking a little time to look around you and gain information."

"If you are a single man and without means, and your object is to obtain immediate employment at farming work, you can go west or east in the province and obtain ready and steady employment at good wages, with board, as we have explained more fully on that head in the aforegoing pages."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick borders on the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec, and the State of Maine (one of the United States of America), and is, with Nova Scotia, nearer Europe than any of the populated portions of the Continent of America. It is larger than Belgium and Holland united, and nearly two-thirds as large as England. It is 210 miles in length and 180 miles in breadth, and has a coast line of about 500 miles, indented with spacious bays and inlets, and is intersected in every direction by large navigable rivers. It is generally a flat or undulating country. On its north-west coast, from the Bay of Chaleurs to the boundary of Nova Scotia, 200 miles, there is hardly a hill exceeding 300 feet in height. There are some elevated lands skirting the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John, but the only section of a mountainous character is that bordering on the Province of Quebec, on the north, where the country is beautifully diversified by oval-topped hills, ranging from 500 to 800 feet in height, clothed with lofty forest trees almost to their summit, and surrounded by fertile valleys and table lands.

An inspection of a map will show that the surface of the province is everywhere intersected by rivers and streams, adding to the fertility of the soil, and furnishing easy access to every locality. The principal river is the St. John, flowing 225 miles through the province. It is navigable for steamers of large class for 84 miles from the sea to Fredericton. The steamers running between St. John and Fredericton almost equal in magnificence the splendid steamers that ply on the great American rivers. Above Fredericton, smaller steamers ply to Woodstock, about 70 miles further, and when the water is high they make occasional trips to Tobique, a further distance of 50 miles, and sometimes they reach Grand Falls, a distance of 220 miles from the sea.

Into the St. John flow numerous large tributaries, navigable to various distances: these are the Kennebeccasis, the Washademoak, the Grand Lake, the Oromocto, the Tobique, and the Aroostook.

The Miramichi is a large river, navigable for vessels of 1,000 tons for 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners 20 miles further, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow-boats. The Restigouche is a noble river, three miles wide at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles. This river and tributaries drain about 4,000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources. Besides these rivers, there are the Richibucto, the Petitcodiac, and the St. Croix, all navigable for large vessels.

In New Brunswick the summer is warmer and the winter colder than in England, the ranges of temperature being in the interior from 92° above zero to 18° below zero (Fahrenheit); the whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below zero rarely exceeds twenty. It seldom happens that the mercury is below zero for four successive days. In general the winters are pleasant, and a few days of extreme cold are nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. People living in

New Brunswick do not suffer more, if as much, from cold as those who live in Great Britain and other countries where the winters are more humid and the temperature less steady. All business is carried on as actively in winter as in summer, and the people do not wear more nor different clothing than that worn in England and the rest of northern Europe.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw; in February there is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds two feet; in March the sun acquires great power and the snow begins to melt. The snow disappears early in April, and spring ploughing commences; seed time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April till late in May. In June the apple trees are in full blossom. In July wild strawberries of fine flavour are ripe and abundant. Haying then begins. In August early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September oats, wheat, and other cereal grains are ready for the harvester; these are generally secured before October. The autumn is long, and the weather is then delicious. This is decidedly the most enjoyable part of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November, but when not wet the weather is fine and pleasant. The rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and by the middle of December winter again fairly sets in.

The operations of the New Brunswick farmer are less impeded by rain than those of the English farmer, and there are more days in which he can profitably work out-of-doors; while the action of winter upon the soil, by raising up and spreading the particles, is such as materially to lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tillage.

The manner in which all root crops thrive is remarkable, and the frost, by opening and pulverizing the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about. The climate is also well adapted for the rearing of cattle. With proper care they not only winter well, but gain size and flesh. Large numbers of cattle are raised yearly for the United States market.

All the fruits generally found in England are grown in New Brunswick, especially apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, and strawberries. The potatoes, of which the land yields very abundantly, are superior to any in America. Of wheat, the average produce to the acre (of superior farming) is 20 bushels, of barley 29 bushels, of oats 34 bushels, buckwheat 33 bushels, of rye 20 bushels, of Indian corn 41 bushels, potatoes 226 bushels, or 6½ tons, turnips 456 bushels, or 13½ tons.

The climate is an exceedingly healthy one, and does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior either in quantity or quality to those of average soils in England.

Large blocks of choice farming land have lately been laid off by order of the Government, from which *free grants* of one hundred acres can be obtained by every head of a family containing children under eighteen years of age, on condition of actual settlement.

New Brunswick occupies a prominent place in the maritime provinces of the Dominion as a fish-producing country. The value of the fish caught and cured, and material, in 1882 was, according to an official return, $3,192,338. Oysters and lobsters are caught in great abundance on its shores.

Situated on the sea, with forests of superior ship timber, New Brunswick has long been celebrated as a shipbuilding country, and as furnishing vessels remarkable for their model, strength, and durability. With a population in 1881 of 321,233 souls, she had in 1882, on the registry books of the Dominion, at December 31st, 1,065 vessels, having an aggregate of 308,980 tons.

The manufacturing interest of the province has greatly increased during the past few years. Establishments for the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, lumber, furniture, carriages, doors, sashes, stoves, paper, soap, agricultural implements, nails, steam engines, locomotives, besides sugar refineries, etc., etc., are in successful operation, and yearly multiplying, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to thousands. The quarrying of freestone and grindstone is also carried on extensively.

New Brunswick appropriates a large sum annually from the public revenues for educational objects, ranging from common schools to a Provincial University. The common schools, *free to all*, are supported by the provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country.

Postal arrangements are excellent. Telegraphic communication is found all over the settled portions of the country by connections with the other provinces and the United States, and by Atlantic cable with Great Britian and the Continent of Europe.

New Brunswick has perhaps the greatest number of miles of railway, in proportion to population, of any country in the world—connecting the capital, St. John, with Halifax on the Atlantic, with Pictou on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all the cities and towns of

the United States by lines *via* Bangor, and with Quebec, Montreal, and other places in Canada by the Inter-colonial Railway. Besides these, there are the River du Loup Line, *via* Fredericton and Woodstock, to the great River St. Lawrence, and several provincial lines of considerable importance.

The best season of the year for emigrants is the early spring, arriving in New Brunswick about the middle of April, when the weather is fine and farming operations commence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This province is situated on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, and is separated from them by Northumberland Strait, which is from 9 to 30 miles wide. Its extent from east to west is 130 miles, and from north to south 34 miles, with an area of 2,134 square miles. The surface is gently undulating, presenting a charming aspect of hill and dale, and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and it has more land under cultivation in proportion to its size than any of the other provinces. All kinds of grain, fruit, and vegetables do well. Large deposits of what is called "mussel mud" are found in the beds of all the rivers, some of them from ten to thirty feet deep, and are used as fertilizers, giving very large crops of hay and clover. Potatoes, oats, and barley have been the principal staples for export; horses also have been raised in numbers, and are much sought after by dealers from the northern New England States. The sheep are fine, and are also sought for by New England buyers. Cattle breeding has not yet received much attention, though the pasturage is remarkably good, and both hay and root crops yield very large returns. It is believed that the island affords favourable facilities for the breeding and fattening of cattle for export to the United Kingdom.

The fisheries are among the best in the gulf, and give employment to a large number of men. The island is justly celebrated for its oysters. Shipbuilding is also one of the principal industries.

The climate is temperate and healthy, and fogs do not prevail to the same extent as on the coasts of Nova Scotia.

Farms in good cultivation, with buildings and improvements, can be obtained for about $20 an acre.

A submarine telegraph connects the island with New Brunswick.

There is one railroad on the island 198½ miles long. It is under the control of the Dominion Government. Steamers ply constantly between the ports on the island and the seaports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the New England States. The chief drawback is, that during a part of the winter communication is interrupted with the main shore owing to ice blockades.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Province of British Columbia is the most western of the group of provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, and has a coast line of about five hundred miles on the Pacific Ocean, with innumerable bays, harbours, and inlets. It has an area of 220,000 square miles. The harbour of Esquimalt is the best on the Pacific north of San Francisco. It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and it is perfectly safe and sheltered. It is well lighted, and may be entered with facility at all times. Only a tongue of land, 750 feet wide, prevents free communication between it and the harbour of Victoria. Still further on the east coast of the island of Vancouver is Nanaimo, sixty-five miles from Victoria. It possesses a safe and commodious harbour. There are extensive coal mines, as well as some fine quarries in the immediate vicinity, and having regard to its convenient position for the vessels engaged in the fisheries, part especially for that of the whale, the place is likely to rapidly increase in importance.

The Province of British Columbia, from its climate and great mineral wealth, may be described as at once the Britain and California of the Dominion of Canada. It has also

great wealth in its forests and its fisheries, and its harbours are the nearest point on the continent to the great eastern trade with China and Japan. They are also favoured by the trade winds. It has been decided that Burrard Inlet shall be the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 215 miles, to Lake Kamloops, are now under contract.

As respects the agricultural resources of British Columbia, the following particulars are condensed from the evidence of Professor John Macoun, as given before the Immigration and Colonisation Committee of the House of Commons of Canada in 1876. Mr. Macoun accompanied the Director of the Geological Survey, in the capacity of botanist, and also the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, in an exploring expedition across the continent. The following is the substance of his evidence:—

"The island of Vancouver is about 300 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 60, and probably contains 20,000 square miles. Whatever soil I saw was good, but the surface is so much broken by rock that it is altogether impossible to tell the amount of good arable land on the island. There is no doubt the day will come when Vancouver will support a large population—partly agricultural and partly engaged in mining, lumbering, and fishing. The land which is under cultivation around Victoria at present consists of rich bottom land, much like the patches of rich soil found among the Laurentian rocks of Ontario. It is generally wet in spring, but, by a proper system of tillage, seed could be sown much earlier than it is at present. When I reached Victoria, May 2nd, 1875, very little spring ploughing had been done, and yet apple trees were in full bloom, and in some places grass was a foot high. The climate is wet in winter and spring, but the summer is dry and very pleasant.

"The climate of British Columbia, west of the Cascades, including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is wonderfully like that of Great Britain, except that the summers are very much drier. A warm current of water flows *down* the west coast of America, just as the Gulf Stream flows *up* along the coasts of Great Britain, and in its passage warms up the coast from Alaska to the Columbia, and gives to the western slope of the Cascades those forests which are the wonder of the world. The vapour rising from the waters is blown inwards, and, becoming condensed by the cooler air of the land, falls in rain or fog upon the slopes and valleys and produces the moist climate of the winter and spring. During the summer months the temperature of the land and sea are slightly reversed, and the land, instead of condensing the vapour, dissipates it—at least in the neighbourhood of Victoria. . . . . Labour is much higher than in Ontario, usually prices being from $40 to $60 per month. There is no more difficulty in cultivating land in British Columbia than in Ontario, but the price paid for the labour performed is too high. When irrigation is required the expenses must be greatly increased, but the yield is very great in such locations. . . . . What British Columbia wants is a class of men who are not above manual labour, and who have made up their minds to remain in the country and become permanent settlers. Such men can only be acquired by holding out proper inducements to them for settling in the country. . . . . The soil in the valleys, whether they are narrow or wide 'benches' or otherwise, is always good. The valleys are partly alluvium and partly the detritus washed down from the hills. Apparently there was a time when the rivers stood much higher than they do now, and the 'benches' which show along their sides were then about on a flood level with the river. Since then the river has successively broken through the barriers which confined it, and left these terraces ('benches') at various heights. The slopes of all the hills are more or less grassy, and the valleys along their base have scarcely any loose stone upon them in consequence.

"I think that on the whole British Columbia has a very healthy climate, and one that would tend to long life. Various species of raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and blueberries are found throughout the country. The Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium* and *nervosa*) extends all the way from Vancouver to lat. 55° in the interior, and to Alaska along the coast. Perhaps there is no better place in the world for raising fruit than Victoria. Apples and pears of a very large size are produced in such abundance that the former can hardly be sold at any price. From the boundary line to Alaska there is not a bay, fiord, or river that is not teeming with fish. Salmon are caught in great numbers, in spring, summer, and autumn. Gold has been found in paying quantities at Okanagan, on the American Boundary—at Shuswap Lakes—at Cariboo—on the Omineca—on the Stickeen—and latterly at Cassiar, and an examination of the map will show that all this gold is produced from mountains lying between the Rockies and the Cascades. Copper, iron, and silver have been found at various points in the Cascades, and coal is abundant on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands."

In addition to the above statements of Mr. Macoun, it may be remarked that the Geological Survey in connection with the Pacific Railway have established that gold exists

over the whole extent of the province, from the Cassiar mines to the U.S. boundary; and recent quartz workings have developed great richness. The Minister of Mines has shown in his last report that the average number of miners engaged in the gold mines of the province is 1,955; the average earnings per man per year $548; the yield in 1880 was nearly $886,630; and the total yield from 1858 to 1880 was $45,140,889. The output of coal in the year 1882 was nearly 300,000 tons, of which 232,411 tons were exported to the United States. The coal of British Columbia is sought for in San Francisco on account of its superior excellence.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by the Marquis of Lorne, at a banquet at Victoria, on October 27th, 1882. It is taken from *The Times* of November 22nd, and will be read with interest :—

"In responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the Mayor, Lord Lorne said :—Mr. Mayor and Council,—It is, I assure you, with more than common feelings of gratitude that I rise to ask you to accept my acknowledgments and thanks for this evening's entertainment. The reception the Princess and I have met with in Victoria, and throughout British Columbia, will long live in our memory as one of the brightest episodes of a time which has been made delightful to us by the heartfelt loyalty of the people of our Canadian provinces. Nowhere has the contentment insured by British institutions been more strongly expressed than on these beautiful shores of the Pacific. I am rejoiced to observe signs that the days are now passed when we had to look upon this community as one too remote and too sundered from the rest to share to the full the rapid increase of prosperity which has been so remarkable since the Union. Attracted at first by the capricious temptations of the gold mines, your valleys were inundated by a large population. It was not to be anticipated that this could last, and although population declined with the temporary decrease of mining, it is evident that the period of depression in this, as in every other matter, has been passed. I have everywhere seen signs that a more stable and, therefore, more satisfactory emigration has set in. Victoria has made of late a decided start. I visited with much pleasure many of the factories which witness to this, and I hope before I leave to have made a still more exhaustive examination of the establishments which are rapidly rising among you. That the wares produced by these are appreciated beyond the limits of the city is very evident throughout the province. No words can be too strong to express the charm of this delightful land, where a climate softer and more constant than the south of England insures at all times of the year a full enjoyment of the wonderful loveliness of nature around you. There is no doubt that any Canadian who visits this island and the mainland shores and sees the happiness of the people, the forest-laden coast, the tranquil gulfs, and glorious mountains, can but congratulate himself that his country possesses scenes of such perfect beauty. . . . . Where men seem to live with such comfort, regret will inevitably arise that you have as yet so few to share your good fortune. Though you contribute to the revenue at least a million dollars, there are only 20,000 white men over the 350,000 square miles of province. Various causes, the most formidable of these being the physical, have hitherto contributed to this. The physical difficulties, tremendous as they are, are being rapidly conquered. . . . . Let us look beyond this island, and beyond even those difficult mountains, and see what our neighbours and friends to the south of us are about. An army of workmen—exactly double that now employed in this province—are driving with a speed that seems wonderful a railway through to the coast. In another year or two a large traffic, encouraged by the competition in freights between it and the Central and the Southern Pacific, will have been acquired. . . . . There is no reason ultimately to doubt that the population attracted to you as soon as you have a line through the mountains will be the population which we most desire to have—a people like that of the Old Imperial Islands, drawn from the strongest races of Northern Europe—one that with English, American, Irish, German, French, and Scandinavian blood shall be a worthy son of the old Mother of Nations. Only last week, in seven days, no less than 900 people came to San Francisco by the overland route from the east. Your case will be the same if with 'a strong pull and a pull altogether' you get your public works completed. I have spoken of your being pretty heavily handicapped. In saying this, I refer to the agricultural capabilities of the province alone. Of course you have nothing like the available land that the central provinces possess; yet it seems to me you have enough for all the men who are likely to come to you for the next few years as farmers or owners of small ranches. . . . . Losses of crops from early frosts, or of cattle from severe weather, are unknown to the settlers of your upper valleys. In these—and I wish there were more of these valleys—all garden produce and small fruits can be cultivated with the greatest success. For men possessing from £200 to £600 a year, I can conceive no more attractive occupation than the care of cattle or a cereal farm within

your borders. There are many who have done well on £200 of capital only. Wherever there is open land, the wheat crops rival the best grown elsewhere, while there is nowhere any dearth of ample provision of fuel and lumber for the winter. As you get your colonisation roads pushed and the dykes along the Fraser River built, you will have a larger available acreage, for there are quiet straths and valleys hidden away among the rich forests which would provide comfortable farms. As in the North-West last year, so this year I have taken down the evidence of settlers, and this has been wonderfully favourable. To say the truth, I was rather hunting for grumblers, and found only one. . . . . Let me now allude, in a very few words, to those points which may be mentioned as giving you exceptional advantages. If you are handicapped in the matter of land in comparison with the provinces of the plains, you are certainly not so with regard to climate. Agreeable as I think the steady and dry cold of an eastern winter, yet there are very many who would undoubtedly prefer the temperature enjoyed by those who live west of the mountains. The tomato, a vegetable which may be regarded as a test of warmth, ripens well. Even where it is coldest spring comes in February, and the country is so divided into districts of greater dryness or greater moisture that a man can always choose whether to have a rainfall small or great. I hope I am not wearying you in dwelling on these points, for my only excuse in making these observations is that I have learnt that the interior is to many on the island as much a *terra incognita* as it was to me. Besides the climate, which is so greatly in your favour, you have another great advantage in the tractability and good conduct of the Indian population. I believe I have seen the Indians of almost every tribe throughout the Dominion, and nowhere can you find any who are so trustworthy in regard to conduct, so willing to assist the white settlers by their labour, so independent, and anxious to learn the secret of the white man's power. . . . . Throughout the interior it will probably pay well in the future to have flocks of sheep. The demand for wool and woollen goods will always be very large among the people now crowding in such numbers to those regions which our official world as yet calls the North-West, but which is the north-east and east to you. There is no reason why British Columbia should not be for this portion of our territory what California is to the States in the supply afforded of fruits. The perfection attained by small fruits is unrivalled, and it is only with the peninsula of Ontario that you would have to compete for the supplies of grapes, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, apricots, and currants. Every stick in these wonderful forests, which so amply and generously clothe the Sierras from the Cascade range to the distant Rocky Mountains, will be of value as communication opens up The great arch of timber lands beginning on the west of Lake Manitoba circles round to Edmonton and comes down along the mountains so as to include the whole of your province. Poplar alone for many years must be the staple wood of the lands to the south of the Saskatchewan, and your great opportunity lies in this, that you can give the settlers of the whole of that region as much of the finest timber in the world as they can desire, while your cordwood cargoes will compete with the coal of Alberta. Coming down in our survey to the coast, we come upon ground familiar to you all; and you all know how large a trade already exists with China and Australia in wood, and how capable of almost indefinite expansion is this commerce. Your forests are hardly tapped, and there are plenty more logs like one I saw cut the other day at Burrard Inlet of 40 in. square and 90 ft. and 100 ft. in length, down to sticks which could be used as props for mines or as cordwood for fuel. The business which has assumed such large proportions along the Pacific shore of the canning of salmon, great as it is, is as yet almost in its infancy; for there is many a river swarming with fish, from the time of the first run of salmon in spring to the last run of other varieties in the autumn, on which many a cannery is sure to be established. Last, but certainly not least in the list of your resources, comes your mineral and chiefly your coal treasure. The coal from the Nanaimo mines now leads the market at San Francisco. Nowhere else in these countries is such coal to be found, and it is now being worked with an energy which bids fair to make Nanaimo one of the chief mining stations on the continent. It is of incalculable importance, not only to this province of the Dominion, but also to the interests of the empire, that our fleets and mercantile marine, as well as the Continental markets, should be supplied from this source. Where you have so good a list of resources it may be almost superfluous to add another; but I would strongly advise you to cultivate the attractions held out to the travelling public by the magnificence of your scenery. Let this country become what Switzerland is for Europe in the matter of good roads to places which may be famed for their beauty, and let good and clean hotels attract the tourist to visit your grand valleys and marvellous mountain ranges. Choose some district—and there are many from which you can choose—where trout and salmon abound, and where sport may be found among the deer and with the wild fowl. Select some portion of your territory where pines and firs shroud in their greatest richness the giant

slopes, and swarm upwards to glacier, snowfield, and craggy peak, and where in the autumn the maples seem as though they wished to mimic in hanging gardens the glowing tints of the lava that must have streamed down the precipices of these old volcanoes. Wherever you find these beauties in greatest perfection, and where the river torrents urge their currents most impetuously through the Alpine gorges, there I would counsel you to set apart a region which shall be kept as a national park. In doing so you can follow the example of our southern friends—an example which I am sure Mr. Francis will agree with me we cannot do better than imitate—and you will secure that they who make the round trip from New York or Montreal shall return from San Francisco, or come thence *via* the Canadian Pacific Railroad. I thought it might interest you, gentlemen, this evening, to hear the last news regarding that railway, and, therefore, I should like to read to you a letter received only a day or two ago from the Engineer-in-Chief, Major Rogers. You will see he speaks hopefully and assuringly:—

"'I have found the desired pass through the Selkirks, it lying about 20 miles east of the forks of the Ille-cille-waet, and about two miles north of the main east branch of the same. Its elevation above sea-level is about 4,500 feet, or about 1,000 feet lower than the pass across the Rockies. The formation of the country, from the summits of the Selkirks to the Columbia river, has been much misrepresented. Instead of the solid mass of mountain as reported, there are two large valleys lying within these limits. The Beaver River, which empties into the Columbia River about 20 miles below the Blackberry (or Howse Pass route), rises south of the 51st parallel (I have not seen its source, but have seen its valley for that distance), and the Spellamacheen runs nearly parallel with the Beaver, but in an opposite direction, and lies between the Beaver and the Columbia. I have great hope of being able to take with me this fall the results of a preliminary survey of this route. It necessarily involves heavy work, as must any short line across the mountains, a condition which will be readily accepted in consideration of the material shortening of the route.'

"This is the last news, and I hope we shall hear of its full corroboration before long. I beg, gentlemen, to thank you once more for your exceeding kindness, and for all the kindness shown us since our arrival. I have always been a firm friend of British Columbia, and I hope before I leave Canada to see still greater progress made towards meeting your wishes."

The following is an interesting article taken from the *Toronto Globe* of August 11, 1883, respecting this province:—

"British Columbia presents such variations in physical configuration, altitude, and exposure to oceanic and continental influences that its climate and products differ very widely, even in the southern section, to which, owing to present or early accessibility, agriculture will for a long time be almost entirely confined. It is to this southern section, therefore, that our remarks will particularly refer. There are two marked varieties of climate in the province—the insular or coast climate and the interior climate. The latter varies greatly according to elevation above the sea, and the disposition of the irregular mountain masses and plateaux which affect the flow of the warm, moist air of the Pacific into the interior of the continent. The climate of Esquimalt fairly represents that of Vancouver where the mountain range which traverses the whole length of the island shuts out the excessive moisture of the Pacific winds. At Esquimalt the annual range of temperature is comparatively small, the greatest summer heat rarely rising above 82° in the shade, and the greatest cold as rarely falling below 20° above zero. Usually the winter ends in February. Occasionally the period in which frost occurs is limited to a few weeks, and flowers bloom in the open air in January. In 1878, the mercury fell to the freezing point only once between January 7th and the following Christmas, and not a flake of snow fell during the three coldest months of the year. January is the coldest month, and the only one of which the mean temperature is below 40°. The average of five years for that month is 37°·4, or 14° higher than in Toronto, and much the same as in Southern Virginia or Memphis, Tennessee. February and March are decidedly warmer. Summer has a mean temperature of nearly 60°, the same as the north of England, but like the rest of the year vastly more steady, and hoar frosts never occur as in England. These frosts, in fact, are very uncommon before November or after March. The rainfall is less than in Ontario, and is distributed over the whole year, with less, however, in summer than in any other season. The daily range of temperature is very small; in fact the climate is steadier than in any other part of the world in north temperature latitudes. The coast of the mainland differs little from Vancouver in mean temperature, being only a little colder in winter and a little warmer in summer, with a slightly greater daily and annual range. The block of good farming

land at the mouth of the Fraser has the summer climate of Nova Scotia, with the winter of Northern Virginia or Delaware, and an annual range of from 90° to 14° above zero. Being open to the Pacific winds that sweep up the Straits of Juan de Fuca the rainfall is heavy—very much heavier than in Ontario, except in summer. Spence's Bridge, on the Thompson above Lytton, and within the coast range, has a very different climate, fairly representing that of the interior valleys at an elevation of about a thousand feet above the sea. There the winters are short but sharp. They usually begin in November and end in February, and vary much in intensity in different years. In January sometimes a period of cold occurs for a fortnight or more, rivalling that of Manitoba, and the mercury remains below zero for days together, and occasionally falls 30° below zero. The mean of January, for a period of years, is 17°.8, or nearly the same as the St. Lawrence valley near Brockville; but February averages 30°.4, and March, the first spring month, 37°.2; April has a mean of 51°, or only a couple of degrees lower than a Toronto May. June, July, August, September, and October resemble in mean temperature the same months in Central Ontario. July has a mean of 70°.2. Temperatures of over 100° in the shade sometimes occur for days together, but the nights are always pleasantly cool even in the hottest weather. The rainfall is very light, and occurs wholly in the three cooler seasons; vegetation depending on dews in summer, as in much of the interior where the mountains cut off the rains from the ocean. Farther in the interior, as far as the Rockies, the general characteristics of the climate of Spence's Bridge are preserved in a much greater measure than would at first glance appear. High ranges may intervene with a severe climate, but the warm winds from the Pacific and from the Kuro Siwo, or the Black Stream of Japan, creep up the valleys and flow over the hill-tops, setting free in the mountain snow-falls a large amount of latent heat, which flows down into the lower grounds. The Chinooks of the Bow River country are thus reproduced, and the west wind in winter, which reaches a mountain height with a temperature below freezing, flows down its eastern slope to raise the mercury to 50° to 60° in the shade.

"From these notes on climate, an intelligent reader will be able to draw tolerably correct inferences as to what products will succeed in British Columbia, where the soil is suitable for agriculture. The usual grains of our latitudes succeed where the rainfall is not too great. Indian corn may be grown in some of the interior valleys; the coast climate is generally too cool in summer for its profitable cultivation, but root crops flourish luxuriantly. As a source of supply of fruit for the western prairies, British Columbia promises to open a very profitable field for fruit-growers. It cannot yet be said that the fruit-growing capacities of the country have been fully demonstrated by actual experience, but the climatic conditions are such as to prove that in this industry the Province has a bright future before it. The ordinary fruits will succeed well anywhere when the elevation is not very great. A few districts near the coast are probably well adapted for peach-growing, while some interior valleys are unquestionably climatically fitted to produce abundant crops of the finest grapes, a fruit which the coast climate is not so well adapted for. Figs will certainly grow on the coast and survive the winters without protection, but this fact cannot be viewed from a commercial standpoint, but merely as an indication of mildness of climate.

"Regarding the price of improved lands in the different settlements, we have little definite information that would be of much value to an intending settler. Unoccupied lands are sold by the Government at a dollar an acre. Pre-emptions at this rate are granted to every head of a family, or every male subject of the British Crown, or intending subject who makes the necessary declaration of his intention to become a subject. The limit of single pre-emption is 160 acres in the coast district, that is, east of the Cascade Mountains, and 320 acres elsewhere. Free grants may also be given by the Government. The Canada Pacific Railway owns a belt of land 20 miles wide along its line. The intending immigrant, for fuller information as to terms and localities for settlement, should write to the Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia at Victoria, and in a country which differs so much in climate and soil within a distance of a few miles should not take up land without personal examination of the locality. The total amount of land suitable for general farming in the whole province is very limited—probably not greater than that of a few agricultural counties in Ontario. General farming, however, on that limited area, and stock-raising and dairying on the large areas of good grass lands in which the province abounds, opens a bright prospect to the individual, for the mineral, lumbering, and fishing capabilities of the province are destined to always supply a very profitable home market."

WAGES.

The following are general rates paid in British Columbia:—Blacksmiths, $3 to $3·50 per day; boiler makers, $3 to $3·50 per day; bricklayers, $4 to $5 per day; cabinet

makers, $3 per day; carpenters, $2·50 to $3·50 per day; cigar makers, from $11 to $18 per thousand; helpers in foundries, $2 to $2·50 per day; household help (without washing), $10 to $12 per month; household help (general) $12 to $20 per month; iron moulders, $3 to $3·50 per day; labourers, $1·75 to $2 per day; longshoremen, 50 cents per hour; machinists, $3 to $3·50 per day; masons, $4 to $5 per day: painters, $3 per day; plasterers, $4 to $4·50 per day; pattern makers, $3 to $3·50 per day; printers, 45 cents per thousand; salesmen in stores, $60 to $100 per month; shoemakers, $2·50 to $4 per day; stone cutters, $4 to $5 per day; tailors, $2 to $3 per day, upholsterers, $3 to $3·50 per day; wood turners, $3 per day. Fishermen employed in the salmon canneries during the season (1882) received from $50 to $60 per month. Trustworthy farm labourers earn readily from $25 to $30 per month, with board, throughout the year. Temporary harvest labour is higher. The rates for railway labourers appear in the following advertised clipping:—

"Canadian Pacific Railway, new schedule of wages for white labour in British Columbia.—Overseers, $125 per month; rock foremen, $3 to $4 per day; earth foremen, $2·25 to $3 per day; bridge foremen, $3 per day; bridge carpenters (1st class), $3 per day; bridge carpenters (2nd class), $2·50 per day; masons, $2·50 to $3 per day; blacksmiths (1st class), $3·50 per day; blacksmiths (2nd class), $2·50 per day; blacksmiths (helpers), $1·50 to $2 per day; drillers, $1·75 to $2 per day; labourers, $1·75 per day; 1st class hewers, $3·50 per day; 1st class choppers, $2·50 per day; 1st class scorers, $2·50 per day. All outside labour, 10 hours per day. All carpenters to furnish their own chest tools. All employés find themselves bed, board, and lodging. Boarding houses will be convenient along the line. Board, $4 per week. It will not be compulsory for employés to board in the Company's houses. Wages will be paid monthly on the 10th of each month.

"A. ONDERDONK, General Manager."

To reach British Columbia, it is necessary at the present time to travel from Quebec or New York to San Francisco, and take the boat thence to Victoria. In 1884 there will be another route open, by the Northern Pacific Railway, from the Atlantic Coast to Portland, Oregon territory, on the Pacific Coast, which will be within a few hours' sail of Vancouver Island. In 1886, however, it is confidently hoped that the Canadian Pacific Railway will afford communication with British Columbia entirely through Canadian territory, which will give a great impetus to the province, and indeed to the whole of the Dominion. It is also contemplated to run lines of steamers from British Columbia to China, Japan, and to Australia. The rail fares from Atlantic ports to San Francisco are about £28 first class, and £13 for emigrants, the usual reductions being made for children. The lowest fare from San Francisco to Victoria is about £3 per adult. Full particulars as to through fares, &c., can, however, be obtained from the steamship companies. The Dominion Government, in order to encourage an emigration to British Columbia, have agreed to give for one year a bonus of £2 to each adult of sixteen years and over who may settle in the province. Forms of application for this bonus may be obtained from the Government offices (see page 66). It is only payable on arrival at Victoria, upon identification, and upon proof of intention to settle in the province.

The General Agent for British Columbia in Great Britain is Mr. H. C. Beeton, 36, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

Land and Mining Regulations.

LAND.

The public lands of British Columbia are vested in the Provincial Government, with the exception of the 20 mile Railway Belt (so-called, that is, a belt on each side of the railway), which was made over to the Dominion Government as a set-off for railway works within the Province. The Provincial Lands are under the management of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, who has official assistants in the districts.

Any head of a family, widow, or single man over 18 years of age, a British subject, or an alien declaring his intention to become such, may record any surveyed or unsurveyed Crown lands not already occupied or recorded, as either a "homestead" or "pre-emption." The quantity of such land not to exceed 320 acres north and east of the Cascade or coast range of mountains, or 160 in any other part of the Province. The price to be one dollar per acre, payable in four annual instalments, the first instalment to be paid one year from the date of record.

Application to be made in writing to the Land Commissioner, in duplicate, with description and plan of the land, and declaration under oath that the land is properly

subject to settlement, and the applicant qualified to record it. A recording fee of two dollars (8s. 3d. stg.) is to be paid. Land recorded or pre-empted cannot be transferred, or conveyed, until after a Crown grant or patent has been issued.

The settler must enter into actual occupation of his location within 30 days after recording, and continuously reside on it, either himself, his family, or his agents. Neither Indians nor Chinese can act as agents.

Absence from the land for more than two months consecutively, or for four months in the year, renders it subject to cancellation.

After the payments for the land have been made, and the land surveyed, a patent will be granted, upon proof by declaration in writing of himself and two other persons, of occupation for two years from the date of pre-emption, and having made permanent improvements on the land to the value of $2.50 per acre. But any alien must become a naturalised subject before he can receive such patent.

The patent excludes gold and silver ore and coal.

The heirs or devisees of the household settler are, if resident in the Province, entitled to the Crown grant on his decease. If they are absent from the Province at the time of his death, the Chief Commissioner may dispose of the pre-emption, and make such provision for the person entitled thereto as he may deem just.

No person may hold more than one pre-emption claim at a time. Prior record or pre-emption of one claim, and all rights under it, are forfeited by subsequent record or pre-emption of another claim.

By the Homestead Law of British Columbia, real and personal property, duly registered, is protected to the value of $2,500 (£513 13s. 11d. stg.) from seizure and sale.

Unsurveyed or unreserved Crown lands may be purchased in tracts of not less than 160 acres for $1 (4s. 1½d. stg.) per acre, payable at time of purchase, by giving two months' notice in the "British Columbia Gazette," and any local newspaper, stating name of applicant, boundaries of land, &c., and such notice must also be posted in some conspicuous place on the land itself and at the Government office of the district in which the land is located. The land must also be staked off as in case of pre-emption, and surveyed at the expense of the applicant.

Surveyed lands, not town sites nor Indian settlements, may, after they have been offered for sale at public auction, be purchased at one dollar (4s. 1½d. stg.) per acre, to be paid for at time of purchase.

Partners, not exceeding four, may pre-empt, *as a firm*, 100 acres, west of the Cascades, to each partner, or 320 acres, east of the Cascades, to each.

Each partner must represent his interest in the firm by actual residence on the land, of himself or agent. But each partner, or his agent, need not reside on his particular pre-emption. The partners, or their agents, may reside together on one homestead, if the homestead be situated on any part of the partnership pre-emption.

For obtaining a certificate of improvements, it is sufficient to show that improvements have been made on some portion of the claim, amounting in the aggregate to $2.50 per acre on the whole land.

Military and naval settlers may acquire free grants of land under the Military and Naval Settlers Act, 1863.

MINING REGULATIONS.

Every person over sixteen years may hold a mining claim. For this purpose, he must obtain from the Gold Commissioner a "Free Miner's Certificate," which may be for one year or three, at the cost of five dollars (£1 0s. 6½d. stg.) a year. Every claim located must be recorded in the office of the Gold Commissioner, annually, at a fee of $2.50 (10s. 3¼d. stg.)

APPENDIX.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The chief offices of the Government of Canada in Great Britain are at 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W. Communications should be addressed to Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., the High Commissioner. Mr. Joseph G. Colmer is the Secretary of the High Commissioner's office.

The following is a list of the other Agents of the Canadian Government in Great Britain who should be communicated with by persons in the different neighbourhoods, either personally or by letter, upon all matters pertaining to the Dominion. They will supply any information or advice. Intending settlers should arrange, if sailing from any of the places named, to call upon the Agent before their departure.

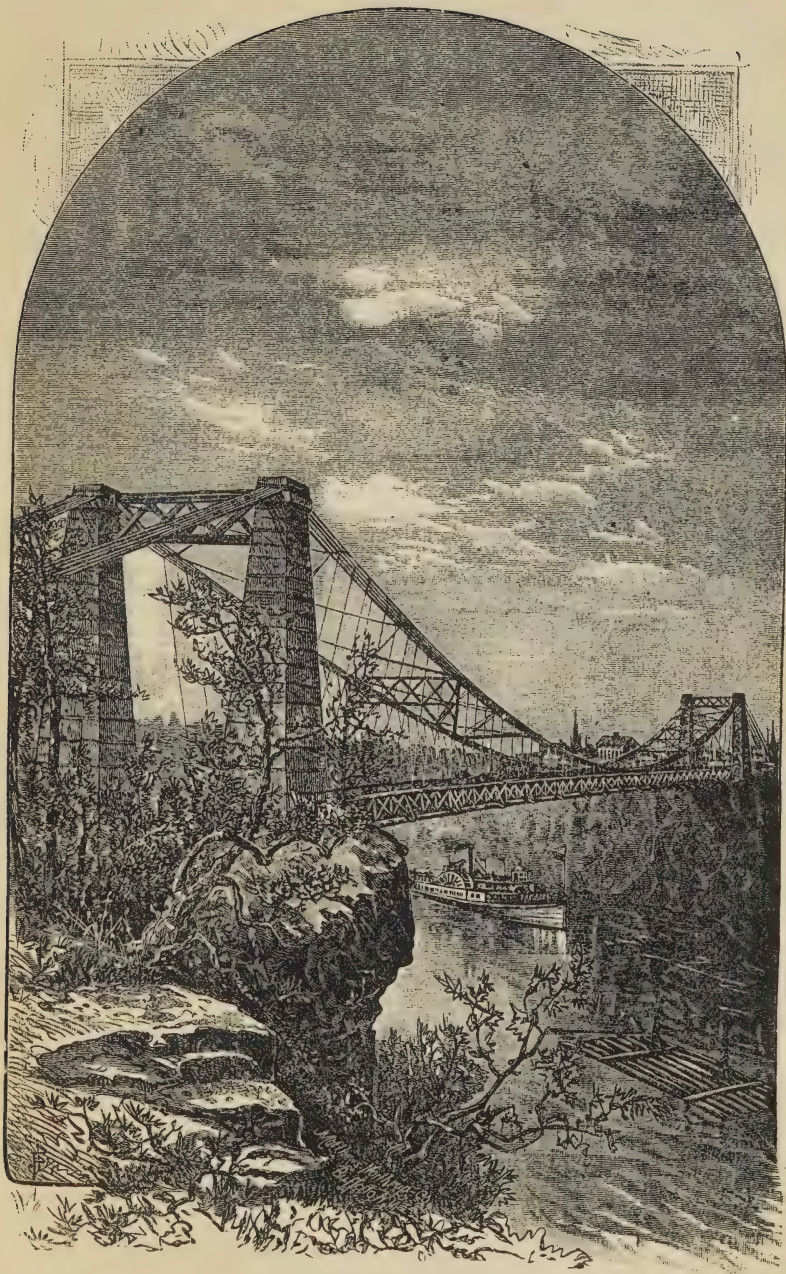
Liverpool	Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water Street.
Glasgow	Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, St. Enoch Square.
Belfast	Mr. Charles Foy, 29, Victoria Place.
Dublin	Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House.
Bristol	Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

Information and copies of pamphlets may also be obtained from the Steamship Companies.

The following are the Agents of the Canadian Government in Canada and the United States:—

Ottawa	Mr. W. J. Wills, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.
Toronto	Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
Montreal ...	Mr. J. J. Daley, Montreal, Province of Quebec.
Kingston... ...	Mr. R. Macpherson, William Street, Kingston, Ontario.
Hamilton ...	Mr. John Smith, Great Western Railway, Hamilton, Ontario.
London	Mr. A. G. Smythe, London, Ontario.
Halifax	Mr. E. Clay, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
St. John	Mr. S. Gardner, St. John, New Brunswick.
Quebec	Mr. L. Stafford, Point Levis, Quebec.
Winnipeg ...	Mr. W. B. C. Grahame, Winnipeg, Manitoba (Mr. H. J. Maas, German Assistant).
Brandon ...	Mr. Thos. Bennett, Brandon, Manitoba (Mr. Julius Eberhard, German Assistant).
Dufferin ...	Mr. J. E. Tétu, Dufferin, Manitoba.
Duluth	Mr. McGovern, Duluth (Minnesota, U.S.)
Qu'Appelle ...	Mr. A. J. Baker, Troy, Qu'Appelle.
Victoria (British Columbia) ...	Mr. R. H. Smith.

Passengers, if making any stay at Duluth, on their way to Manitoba, should call upon the Agent at that place. Of course, if going right through to their destination, there will be no necessity to do so; but settlers are warned not to be led away by any representation that may be made to them, *en route*, about Manitoba. Let them go and judge of the country for themselves.



PUBLIC ROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE, FALLS OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SPECIAL REPORT UPON CANADA.

The following is a report made by Mr. J. P. Sheldon, Professor of Agriculture, who visited Canada in 1880, to independently examine the suitability of the country as a field for British emigration. Altogether about twenty gentlemen went out in 1879 and 1880 for the purpose, and for the most part were selected by the farmers in the districts in which they reside, at public meetings. This will be sufficient to show the confidence placed in the integrity and ability of the delegates. The reports may be obtained on application at the Canadian Government offices.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. P. SHELDON,

Professor of Agriculture at the College of Agriculture, Downton, Salisbury.

INTRODUCTORY.

Sailing from Liverpool . . . on the 12th day of August last, I landed in Quebec on the 21st of the same month. I then proceeded by way of Montreal to Ottawa, steaming up the Ottawa river; I afterwards went to Toronto, and from thence, by way of the great Lakes, to Manitoba, which was the extent of my journey westwards. Returning eastwards, I spent a considerable time in the Province of Ontario, leaving it at last reluctantly. I then proceeded to the Province of Quebec. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, and my impressions of each of these will be found later on in this report. Having spent exactly ten weeks in the country, I sailed from Quebec on the 30th of October, and arrived in Liverpool on the 8th day of November.

* * * * * * * * *

After a safe and rapid voyage, emigrants and settlers in her Majesty's Canadian Territory will meet with every attention, and receive the most ample instructions from the agents of the Dominion Government, who are stationed at every necessary place for the purpose of giving assistance to those who need it.

It must be understood that I can only give in this report the unfinished opinions which may reasonably be expected to come of a tour far too limited in time. Opinions, in fact, I shall scarcely venture to give at all, except on certain points on which my information may be regarded as sufficiently definite; for the most part I shall confine myself to impressions, suggesting rather than drawing inferences. Many of the conditions which bear on the agriculture of Canada are so essentially different from those which prevail in the Mother Country, that dogmatism on the part of a mere traveller would easily develop into egotism; I shall therefore mainly confine myself to descriptions of what I saw, and to recital of what I heard.

It is to be feared that some writers on the agriculture of Canada, who were travellers and not agriculturists, have fallen into the error of expressing opinions of a too definite character; and were it not that I am a farmer by early training, and my subsequent experience until now, I should feel diffident at expressing even my impressions of the various provinces through which I passed, of the different soils I inspected, and of the diversified systems of husbandry which came under my notice. I made it my business, however, throughout the journey, to see as much as possible with my own eyes, and to obtain the most reliable information within my reach; it is therefore competent for me to draw a picture which, if erring in any particular, will err unintentionally.

The Dominion Government, and the Provincial Legislatures, as well as the agents of the Dominion and private individuals almost everywhere, afforded me every possible facility to see the various sections of the country as thoroughly as circumstances admitted, and I found no means lacking or withheld of ascertaining alike the advantages and disadvantages of the country as a field for the energies and capabilities of Old Country farmers. It is, in fact, easier by far for a stranger to obtain information in Canada than in England or Ireland, for the people are much more communicative, and they spare no pains to give ample opportunity for one travelling as I did to inspect their farms and stock, and the various details of their practice. My tour through Canada has been a singularly pleasant one—made so by the untiring kindness of the people; and interesting on account of the many striking and beautiful scenes which the country affords.

MANITOBA.—A journey to Manitoba by way of the great Lakes Huron and Superior is full of interest The scenery in many parts is beautiful; in some it is even grand and

majestic. The various ports touched at in Georgian Bay present in some cases scenes of commercial activity beyond what I had expected to find. At Collingwood, for instance, and Owen Sound, there are substantial and thriving towns, with well-built hotels, houses, stores, and public institutions, and the country around and behind them is being rapidly cleared and brought into cultivation. At Owen Sound I had a very pleasant drive of ten or a dozen miles back into the country with Mr. Keogh, who, with marked kindness, hitched up his team to enable me to make the best use of the couple of hours which were at my disposal before the boat started again. We saw many farms on the way, most of which had a progressive air about them; there were also several fine orchards with excellent plums and apples, especially the latter, proving that fruit can be easily and profitably raised midway between the 44th and 45th parallels.

Passing along the northern coast of Lake Superior, I saw some magnificent scenery, chiefly in Thunder Bay and in the Fort William district. The last-mentioned place is at present the Eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a road which is being rapidly built, and which will in due time open up the illimitable resources of the North-West Territory. This road, in fact, is necessary to the colonisation of the North-West. Until it is built, indeed, and until there is a Canadian canal at the Sault Ste. Marie, the produce of the North-West cannot be forwarded to Europe without passing through United States' territory, unless, indeed, the Hudson's Bay route can be made practicable.

The Province of Manitoba, so far as I saw it, is, as a rule, flat, wanting in trees, and, consequently, somewhat dreary-looking; but in many parts the land is of striking richness. I was up there in time to see the latter part of the harvesting, and I was certainly struck with the excellent crops of wheat and oats which were grown with the crudest cultivation.

On the day after my arrival, September 3rd, I saw a new string-binder at work in a crop of wheat in the Kildonan Settlement, near Winnipeg; it was a very nice even crop, and would average, say, 25 bushels per acre of grain, whose quality was very good; the wheat was the "Scotch Fife" variety, not a heavy headed kind, but it was a nice even crop, the straw rather short and weak, but clear and bright, and the grain was plump, well-fed, bright, and fit for the mill at once. This crop was sown on the 22nd of May, on first prairie sod—that is, on prairie land just then ploughed up for the first time—and as such sod is very tough at first, it may be imagined that the surface of the field was rough, and that the seed had been imperfectly covered; yet the seed was sown and the crop dead ripe within a period of 15 weeks. It is, however, no uncommon thing for wheat to be twice in the bag within 90 days—that is, sown, harvested, and thrashed within that period. I saw also a crop of oats which was sown at intervals, as the land was ploughed, from the 7th to the 17th of June; the oats were the black tartarian variety, and though not ripe when I saw it, I should say the crop would reach 45 bushels per acre. It was a strong, well headed crop, and the oats promised to be a good sample. This crop, too, was on first prairie sod, on a farm belonging to Mr. Ross, of Winnipeg, but some ten or twelve miles away from the city.

Land increases rapidly in value near to the city. For this self-same farm Mr. Ross paid $367; now he wants $3,000 for it. It is 240 acres in extent, and the owner has put up a small house and a building or two on it, besides breaking up about half of the land.

The soil of Manitoba is a purely vegetable loam, black as ink, and full of organic matter, in some places many feet thick, and resting on the alluvial drift of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. It is of course extremely rich in the chief elements of plant-food, and cannot easily be exhausted; the farmers know this, so they take all they can out of it in the shortest possible time, and return nothing whatever to it in the form of manure. By turning up an inch or two of fresh soil now and again, the fertility of the surface is renewed, and the same exhaustive system of growing wheat, year by year, may be pursued for a long period with impunity. It is true, in fact, that for several of the first years, at all events, manuring the soil would do much more harm than good; and, until an Act was passed to prevent it, the farmers were in the habit of getting their litter and manure out of the way by sleighing it out on the ice of the frozen rivers in winter, to be carried away somewhere, when springtime and the floods came, and the ice broke up; now they leave it to rot in heaps outside the stables, and find it an easier task to remove the stable rather than the manure, when the latter becomes unpleasantly plentiful.

In course of time it is probable that the manure will need to be put to its legitimate use of improving an exhausted soil, or maintaining the fertility of a rich one. At a still later period the operation of subsoiling will bring up new earth from below, and there does not appear to be any probability that the better soils of the province will ever become sterile, providing that the farmers make use of the means they will always have at hand for keeping them up to the mark. At present, however, these rich wheat soils do not

need improving; they are rich enough for years to come, and in some cases, too rich for the welfare of the crop; much of the straw, therefore, is valueless, and really a cumber to the farmer. In the State of Minnesota I saw large quantities of it burnt to get rid of it.

The good prairie soils are known by the dwarf wild rose and the wolf-willow growing on them while still in a state of nature; at all events, the land is at once denoted good where these plants are found, though it is probable that there is good land on which they are not found. But there is a deal of inferior soil in the province in places; this is chiefly alkaline soil, on which nothing that is profitable will grow in its present condition; in many places, too, the water is alkaline. Yet there is plenty of good water to be got in most places by boring for it, and in some instances a clear pure spring has been struck a very few feet below the surface.

It must not be supposed that the soil of Manitoba is fit only for wheat and oats. The wild grasses, it is true, are very coarse in character, and there are many weeds and worthless plants among them, yet cattle flourish on the immense plains of prairie grass. The "prairie meadows" are generally damp lands, situated near the swamps. "River lots" often stretch four miles back, and are 6, 9, or 12 chains wide, as the case may be; 6 chains at that length enclose 200 acres. The province is not adapted to grow maize, it is too far north for that, but it will grow garden vegetables very well, and turnips and potatoes, beans and peas, in the field with complete success, while such "tame" grasses as timothy and the rye grasses, and also red and white clover, grow satisfactorily on land that is at all decently cultivated.

Outside the city of Winnipeg I saw a large market garden run by a Yorkshireman named Longbottom, in which very large crops of onions, potatoes, carrots, peas, beans, tomatoes, celery, and a hundred other things, were grown in a rough and ready sort of way, but very profitably; there is a good market in Winnipeg for all kinds of garden stuff, and the earliest sorts command very high prices, so that our Yorkshire friend, as I was told on the best authority, is reaping a rich reward of his skill and industry.

I was much surprised to find among the Manitoban farmers one of my old Cirencester pupils. He had bought a farm of some 400 acres, a few miles west of Winnipeg, paying, as was thought, the extravagant price of 20 dollars (£4) an acre. He declared, however, to me that he had the best farm in the locality, which may be taken as evidence of his being satisfied with it; and he was growing crops of turnips, potatoes, oats, &c., which were already a theme of conversation in the province; this was done by better cultivation than the land of Manitoba is used to, and it is clear that the soil will produce almost any kind of crop in a very satisfactory way, providing it is properly attended to. And yet, how can we expect the rank and file of farmers to cultivate the soil carefully in a country which has such a superb abundance of magnificent land still unoccupied? In time, no doubt, better farming will prevail, and I hope my old pupil will set an example which will be worth extensive imitation; but at present land is too cheap and plentiful to admit of microscopic cultivation as we have it in England and Scotland.

The chief drawbacks in Manitoba, in the estimation of an Englishman, are these: bad roads, bad water in many parts, the almost utter absence of trees, except on the river's banks, the flatness of the country, and the long and severe winter. (And these remarks apply with even greater force to large tracts of country I have seen in the north-western portion of the United States.) No doubt the roads in time will be improved, though road-metal is very scarce; good water will be obtained in most parts of the country by boring for it; this, indeed, is already being done; trees will be planted to break the monotony of the scene, and, so far as the winters are concerned, I am assured by those whose testimony is worthy of all trust, that though the mercury may go to 30° below zero, yet the cold is not intolerable, but rather pleasant and bracing, *because the air is dry*. The flat, low-lying land in the vicinity of Winnipeg has hitherto been much flooded in spring-time, but an extensive and well-executed system of large open drains, which is now being carried out at the cost of the Government, will greatly diminish the evil, if not entirely remove it. There are other districts needing similar treatment, and, as the land is of excellent quality, they will receive attention in due time.

In the city of Winnipeg every household and personal requisite can be bought at not unreasonable rates; and, above all, agricultural tools and machinery of a character superior to the general run of such things in England are everywhere abundant. It is, in fact, one of the sights most suggestive of reflection, to notice at the railway stations here and there, and at the dealers' stores, abundant supplies of labour-saving implements and machinery, which are cheaper, handier, and better made than many English goods The cost of living is not very high; beef, by the side, in winter is about 7 cents a lb., beefsteaks in summer 15 cents, mutton in winter about 12 cents, and butter about 25 cents the year round. Eggs in winter are 35 cents a dozen.

The great features of Manitoba are: Land of excellent quality, very low in price, and in great abundance, and a climate which brings to perfection in a short time all kinds of cultivated crops. The value of land is $1 (4s.) to $10 (£2) an acre, away in the country, while near the city, in some cases, it is still higher. Out in the North-West Territory, however, the finest land can be bought at a dollar or less per acre, and actual settlers can obtain free grants of 160 acres for each adult, with a pre-emption right to 160 more on payment of a nominal sum to Government. I cannot, however, recommend English farmers of middle age to go there to settle, because they are entirely unsuited to pioneer life, and would have much to unlearn before they could learn the ways of the country; but young men with small capital and strong hearts and willing hands, even though they have been reared amidst the comforts of an English home, are sure to prosper in the new territory, providing they are steady and industrious. Being young, they are not too closely wedded to certain habits of life, and they would the more easily habituate themselves to the new conditions which they would encounter in the new country. But whoever may go to Manitoba from the Old Country will do well to have a good look round before buying land, and, if possible, to pass a few weeks on a farm here and there, with a view of watching the processes on which husbandry is conducted in the North-West; and a man with a small capital and no encumbrances would do well to hire himself out to a farmer for a year or two before locating himself on land of his own. Land may be rented in Manitoba, and probably it would be a wise thing for an English farmer to rent a farm for a year or two, until he has learnt the country and the country's ways, and he will then be the better able to select the right sort of land for himself. Land may be rented as follows: the landlord provides the land and half the seed; the tenant the labour, implements, horses, and half the seed; the landlord receives one-third, and the tenant keeps two-thirds of the produce for his share of the business. Mr. Mackenzie, of Burnside, one of the largest and most prosperous farmers in Canada, lets off some of his land in the Portage-la-Prairie on these terms.

Ontario.—Of the southern part of this province I cannot speak in terms other than of warm praise. Generally speaking, this favoured portion of the province has a rolling, and, in some parts, almost a hilly surface; in certain localities, as that of Hamilton, for instance, the surface is much broken and almost precipitous here and there, but as a rule the great bulk of the land in this part of the province, with the exception of rocky or swampy districts, is easily cultivable when it is cleared of timber and the roots are pulled out. Thirty or forty years ago, Ontario must have been a very heavily-wooded district, and the labour of clearing the hundreds and thousands of beautiful farms must have been prodigious; in the district to which these remarks more specially refer, the work of clearing is for the most part done, but there are still many extensive tracts of timber-land here and there, and most of the farms have a smaller or greater proportion of uncleared land on them. This land is kept to grow wood for fencing and for fuel.

This portion of Ontario may be regarded as the garden of the Dominion—literally as well as figuratively the garden—for it is there that apples, pears, grapes, peaches, melons, and the like, grow in the greatest profusion, and with the least trouble on the part of the farmer. Every farm has its orchard, and it is purely the farmer's fault if the orchard is not an excellent one, for the climate and the soil are clearly all that can be desired, and the trees will do their share of the work provided the right sorts are planted. It is usual to plant out peach and apple trees alternately and in rows in a new orchard, and the apple trees are at a distance apart which will be right when they are full-grown; this is done because the peach trees come to maturity first, and have done bearing before the apple trees require all the room; the peach trees are then cut down and the apple trees occupy all the room. These trees are planted in rows at right angles, so that there is a clear passage between them whichever way we look, and the land can be freely cultivated among them: it is, in fact, usual to take crops of wheat, or oats, or maize from the land during the time the trees are young, and we often see fine crops of golden grain overtopped by noble young trees laden with fruit. A farmer may not, of course, look to fruit alone to grow rich on, but he often nets a nice roll of dollars out of it, and, to say the least, it is conducive to happiness to be well supplied with fruit, while to live in a climate and on a soil that will produce it abundantly is always desirable.

There are many kinds of soil in this part of the province, most of which are fertile and easy to cultivate. The most common soils are loams of one kind or another, comprising all the varieties included in the terms 'sandy' and 'clay' loams; then there are light soils of various kinds, clays and marsh soils, most of them more or less impregnated with organic matter. Many of these soils—I speak now of farms that have been long under cultivation—were at first well adapted to the growth of wheat, but it appears that in many places wheat has been grown so repeatedly on the land, that it will no longer produce the crops of

it that were formerly easy to obtain. The fact is, this one crop has been grown so very often that the land has become deficient in the elements necessary to it; the same land will, however, grow very good crops of other kinds—roots, clover, barley, peas, oats, and the like, while in some parts profitable crops of Indian corn are grown; the latter, however, is also an exhausting crop, even more completely so than wheat, but not so quickly, and can only be grown to profit on a rich soil and a hot climate. The difference between the two crops is this: wheat exhausts a soil of certain elements, leaving the rest comparatively untouched; but maize is a generally exhausting crop, less dependent on special elements, but feeding, as it were, on all alike; and so it follows that it can be grown for a longer time before the land shows signs of exhaustion, which at last is so thorough that fertility is restored with great difficulty. There is, however, a great deal of good wheat-land in Ontario, and much more of it to be cleared. The partially-exhausted land, too, will come round again, and will grow wheat profitably as before, but it is only good farming that will bring this about. The farmers of Ontario declare that they would hardly have known what to do with their land if it were not for cheese-making, and particularly for the new cattle and beef trade with England.

Wheat, wheat, nothing but wheat as a paying crop, was simply exhausting the land, returning nothing to it ;cattle-raising paid poorly, because the demand was limited; and cheese-making could only be profitably carried on in the districts suitable to it. But the demand arising in the Old Country for beef, and the improved means of transportation over the sea, have provided a new and profitable opening towards which the energies of the farmers are being directed. The raising of stock suitable to the English market is now a leading and profitable branch in this part of the Dominion, and it is encouraging to the cultivation of root and green crops, of clover, timothy, and other forage crops, of green corn, &c., for soiling. The growth and consumption of these crops, indeed, is the very practice that was needed to restore fertility to soils which had been injured by over-cropping with wheat But numbers of the Ontario farmers seem to be so wedded to wheat-raising, that rather than go extensively into stock-raising and fattening, and the growth of various rotation crops, more after the English and Scotch models, they prefer to sell out and go to Manitoba and the North-West, a territory which is *par excellence* a wheat country, and which must soon become, perhaps, the greatest granary in the world. They are the more inclined in this direction because they can sell their Ontario farms at 40 to 100 dollars an acre, and can buy virgin soil in the North-West at 1 to 10 dollars. By an exchange of this nature they can easily establish their children in separate farms, a thing that few of them could hope to do in Ontario, where land is comparatively high. They have also the spirit of restlessness which permeates the Americans as well, but which is scarcely known in England.

These various influences are causing numbers of farmers to migrate in the direction of the setting sun, and the Americans themselves were never more crazed about the West than are the Canadians of to-day about their Manitoba and North-West Territory. They treat their land as a parcel of schoolboys treat an orchard of apples into which they are suddenly let loose; they rush about from one place to another, plucking an apple here and there, having a nip at it, and throwing it down, only to repeat the process at every tree they come to, thinking in this way to find the best fruit in the orchard. So it is with the Canadian and American farmer of the West. His farm is a mere machine, out of which he gets all the work he can in the least possible time, and he quits it for another as his fancy suggests. It is of second or third-rate importance to him, for he can buy land on the Western prairies at a less cost than that of putting the first crop into it; and the affection with which an Englishman regards his farm, and the home of his childhood, is a factor at present almost unknown in the social life of our friends across the Atlantic.

In time this will change in Canada, and in England the old ties are rapidly weakening. It is well, or, rather, would be well, if English landlords would note this change of feeling, this loosening of the Old World sentiment, this infiltration of new ideas, which are surely and not slowly, permeating the rank and file of British farmers. Steam has made the whole world a possible market for the products of any single portion of it, and, along with education, is making the people everywhere cosmopolitan in thought and feeling. To him who travels these things are clear, and I repeat that it would be well if those in power would recognise them without delay.

As a dairying country some portions of both Western and Eastern Ontario are clearly well adapted. The chief want of the country in this connection is that of streams and springs, and running brooks; the smaller streams, in fact, are either less numerous than they were before the forests were cut away, or they are dry at the time when they are most wanted. But the Belleville district, in Eastern Ontario, where there is indeed a great deal of excellent land, and the Ingersoll and Stratford districts, in the western

portion of the province, with many others here and there, are producing excellent cheese in the factories. It would appear, in fact, that wherever water for stock is available, dairy farming in Ontario may be made a profitable business. The lack of water on some of the farms could without much difficulty, I should say, be made up by providing it in artificial meres and ponds, a practice which is common in many parts of England. The Canadian farmers, as a rule, are alert on questions which affect their interests, though less so than the Americans are, and that this water question, all-important as it is to dairy-farming and stock-raising, will in due time receive the attention it demands, is, I think, a point which may safely be predicted.

The Canadian dairy-farmer has several important advantages over his English contemporary, not the smallest of which is this: he can grow, at a very moderate cost, very large crops of forage for winter use; clovers and timothy flourish well on most soils in Ontario, and I should say that rye-grasses would also, though I did not find they were much employed, if at all, in the growth of forage; I think they might be used to advantage. It is also clear, from what I saw in many places, that he can raise abundant crops of swedes and mangels, and very good ones of carrots, parsnips, and the like. Here, then, after the question of water, are the first requisites for successful dairy-farming. A rotation of crops is just the system to re-invigorate the older soils of Ontario, which have been over-cropped with wheat, and rotation works well in dairy-farming. It is true that good natural pastures are scarce in the province, if indeed there are any at all which deserve the name, from an Englishman's point of view (the best grass-land I saw in Ontario was in the neighbourhood of London, and on the way to Hamilton); but, as I have said, clovers, &c., grow well, and they will answer capitally for pastures for a year or two, a regular succession of them being provided, and it is a simple matter to produce a large supply of green corn—that is, maize cut before it comes to maturity—for soiling in summer when the pastures run out.

The rotation may be as follows: 1. Wheat or oats; 2. Roots and green crops for soiling; 3. Oats or barley, seeded down with artificial grasses; 4, 5, and if advisable, 6. Grass for forage and pastures. These rotations admit of endless variation, and in a country where no fossilised restrictions as to cropping exist, as they do in England, the farmer can always grow the crops that suits his purpose best. The practice at Bow Park is to sow western corn, which is a luxuriant cropper, thickly, in drills of eighteen or twenty inches wide; in this way the space between the drills is easily horse-hoed, until the corn is a foot or more high; the corn grows rapidly, and effectually smothers the weeds and wild grasses which grow vigorously in so forcing a climate. In Canada, as in England, the axiom is true that nothing cleans the soil of weeds so effectually as a heavy cultivated crop of some kind or other. If all the western corn is not wanted for soiling, the balance is cut and stocked while the leaf is still green, and the grain in the milk, and it is left out in the fields, and fetched in as it is wanted in winter; in this way it makes very good forage, and the stalks, leaves, and ears are all passed through the chaff-cutter, and all consumed by the stock. A similar system may be followed with almost any other kind of soiling crop—that is, making into forage for winter that portion of it which is not wanted for soiling.

As in the United States so in Canada, cheese-making has had more attention than butter-making, more skill and investigation have been applied to it, and cheese is consequently ahead of butter in average quality. It is, however, probable that the climate and soil are better adapted for the former than the latter; a moist, cool climate, and a natural herbage full of delicate and succulent grasses, appear to be best suited for butter-making; still, it is true that in France, for instance, excellent butter is made where the land is almost wholly under arable cultivation, and the cattle are almost entirely fed on artificial grasses, &c., and grain. A hot climate induces excessive respiration in cows as in other animals, and where this is, there is a larger expenditure of fat from the tissues, and a smaller supply of it to the milk-glands. Be this as it may, however, the cheese of Canada in many cases is very good, while the butter is scarcely of more than second-class quality; but it cannot, at the same time, be denied that the present high quality of the cheese is owing to the adoption of factories some twelve or fifteen years ago.

The same thing indeed may be said of the United States, whose cheese—some of it of high average quality, whilst some will rank as first-class anywhere—was of a very inferior character before Jesse Williams established the first cheese factory near Rome, in the State of New York. It may be mentioned here that at the late International Dairy Fair in New York, the highest premium was carried off by Canadian cheese. Cheese factories are already numerous in Canada, while creameries, on a corresponding system for butter-making, are as yet few and far between; and so it follows that cheese is a centralised and butter an isolated manufacture, the one receiving collective and the other individual study

and attention. Thus it is that cheese-making is better understood, alike in its principles and practices, than is the case in the sister industry. I must, however, not omit to say that I have tasted several samples of butter in Canada that would be hard to beat in Ireland, and harder still in our London dairy shows.

The most conveniently-arranged and best-equipped cheese factory I saw in Canada belongs to Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P.; it is known as the Tavistock Factory, and is situated a few miles from Stratford. The milk received daily, at the time of my visit, was about 17,000 lbs. from nearly 1,000 cows; but this was in the latter part of September. Mr. Ballantyne contracts with his patrons to make the cheese for them at 1½ cent per lb., and the cheese I saw there was of very good quality, well made and carefully cured; the temperature of the curing-room is kept at about 80° for spring cheese, and 75° for summer, and at 65° for rich autumn cheese. The quantity of salt used is 2 to 2¾ lb. per 1,000 lbs. of milk; the smallest quantity is used when the curd is driest.

Mr. Ballantyne for many years past has paid much attention to the subject of cheese-making, as also have several other prominent dairymen in Ontario, and their united labours have done much towards raising the cheese of the Dominion in the estimation of buyers in England. Formerly there was great difficulty and uncertainty in making autumn cheese in Ontario; it was liable to be puffy and porous; and, as the whey was not always got well out of it, the flavour was frequently unpleasant. This difficulty has been completely overcome by "ripening" the milk before adding the rennet to it. Mr. Ballantyne thought the matter out in his mind, and argued it to me in this wise: the summer's milk kept through the night is not so deadly cold as the autumn's, and so is in a more natural condition; its warmth has brought it into that state which produces the best cheese—that is, it has ripened somewhat, because warmth as well as time is necessary to the ripening of anything. He declares his belief, further, that the best cheese cannot be made from fresh, warm milk; because, though it is of course warm enough, and has never been cold, it has not the required age, and so is unripe. Hence he prefers that one-half of the milk he makes cheese from should be twelve hours old, and this being ripe enough in itself, ripens the fresh morning's milk when the two are mixed together. In summer the ripening of the evening's milk is enough for the purpose, but in the colder weather of autumn it is not, so the morning's and evening's milk are warmed up together to a temperature of 90 deg. or so, and allowed to stand several hours before the rennet is mixed with them for coagulation, and this is done because the autumn's evening milk has been too cold to admit of enough, if any, ripening. As the mass of milk stands at the temperature named, it ripens, and the difficulty previously so common disappears, the autumn cheese having all the warmth and mellowness of character of the summer cheese, and it is not liable to be injured by the excessive heat of the summer climate; this autumn cheese, in fact, take it for all in all, is probably the best of the season, whereas it was formerly, in many cases, the worst.

The grand principles of the Cheddar system of cheese-making—which, by the way, is probably the best system the world knows—consists in the ripening which the curd gets after separating it from the whey, and before salting and pressing it. This ripening comes of keeping the curd warm, and exposing it to the air. But even in the Cheddar system it is well known that autumn cheese does not mature like that of summer, and this Mr. Ballantyne declares is owing to the evening's milk of autumn not having a chance to ripen like that of summer. I was pleased to find that Professor Arnold, an able exponent of the Cheddar system, has done much good in Canada in teaching dairymen how to manage floating curds—that is, by exposing them longer in the vat, and by developing more acidity to checkmate the taint which is common to floating curds. The milk is generally delivered once a day to the Canadian factories, and the farmers, under pain of having their milk rejected, are required to take proper care of the evening's milk, and to deliver it in good condition at the factory. This done, the transit is supposed to do the milk good rather than harm.

Ingersoll is at once the oldest and most famous of the districts of Ontario in which cheese factories have been established; I was, consequently, interested in looking through a few of the factories near the town, in seeing the neighbourhood, and in attending the cheese market. My visit was made the occasion for calling a meeting of the farmers, factory men, cheese buyers, and others who happened to be in the town at the time. To Mr. Hateley, a considerable exporter of Canadian cheese to England, I am indebted for the pleasure, interest, and information which this meeting afforded me. A most interesting discussion was the result of it, the subject being chiefly dairy farming. It transpired that some farmers receive as much as $47 per cow for milk sent to the factories during the season, and the farmers were hopeful as to the future prospects of cheese-making in that part of the Dominion, though it is true that the industry, in common with all others, had recently passed through very trying times.

The dairy cattle, in some parts of Ontario, will compare not unfavourably with those of many parts of England. Shorthorn grades prevail, and it may be said that wherever a better class of cattle are found, the improvement is due, as a rule, to the shorthorn element. In the magnificent herd of pedigree shorthorns at Bow Park, I found a collection of animals which for number and quality cannot in all probability be equalled elsewhere. It is clear that the climate and soil of Canada are well suited to maintain the purity and vigour of these animals, and there is every indication that they have not deteriorated in any respect, but the contrary, in their new home in the Far West. There are some 300 animals on the farm, forming a herd that is well worth crossing the Atlantic to see. I spent three days at Bow Park, enjoying the company of my worthy friend Mr. Clay, and I should have liked to spend as many weeks or even months, in order to become familiar with the many beautiful shorthorns I saw there. Canada has in her midst, then, the largest herd of pure-bred shorthorns to be found, and she ought to make an extensive use of it to improve the bovine stock of the country, with the view of developing the new fat-stock trade which has sprung up with England. But Mr. Clay complains, and not without reason, that the Americans are ahead of the Canadians in appreciation of good stock, and that the greater portion of his young bulls have to find a market in the States. This ought not to be so, and it is no feather in Canada's cap that such a complaint should be made.

The county of Brant, near whose capital town of Brantford the farm is situated, is of a more broken and hilly character, with a more frequent occurrence of valleys and rivers where banks are steep, than we find to be the case in many other parts of the Province of Ontario. It is also well wooded, and generally picturesque. The Bow Park farm is situated within a long horse-shoe bend of the Grand River, which empties into Lake Erie. The river's bank on the west is high on the Bow Park side, and the land trends away in a gentle but somewhat varying slope down to where the river comes round again on the east; here, again, but on the opposite side of the river, the bank is high, forming a bold bluff, from which, at many points, a view of nearly the whole of the farm may be obtained. Thus the farm resembles, as it were, a huge plate, which is tilted up some 60 or 70 feet on its western side, the lower edge of it dipping easily into the eastern section of the river, which surrounds it except for a neck of land in the south of some 500 yards in width. Along the east and north-east, where the land for some distance slopes slowly down to the river, the soil is a rich alluvial deposit, which is still being flooded and deepened by the swollen water in the spring; in the middle of the farm the soil is a strong sandy loam, and on the west a lighter sand, resting on a gravelly subsoil. The lower part of the farm grows fine crops of mangels, red clover, lucerne, and the like; the middle is well adapted to any crop you would like to put upon it, and the upper part grows a large burden of maize. It is thought by many in the Old Country that the soil and climate of Canada are ill adapted to the growth of clover; but here I find on the wheat stubbles as fine a root of red clover as I would wish to see anywhere, and one large field is covered with a luxuriant root of white clover, which, of its own accord, has sprung up on a rye stubble of the present autumn; white clover, in fact, is indigenous to these soils; the roadsides are covered with it, and the field in question is now providing a fair pasture for about forty in-calf heifers, while the portions of the farm which are really untouched parts of the primeval forest have a strong-stemmed undergrowth of red clover, wherever the brush-wood has been trampled or cut away.

But fancy this magnificent farm, which erstwhile was forest and glade, now growing magnificent crops of grass, and grain, and roots, and supporting some of the finest the world has in it of the ubiquitous Teeswater bovines. This transition from Red Indian, and black bear, and moose deer, to Anglo-Saxon and Kirklevington Duchesses, to Duchesses of Barrington, and Oxford, and Woodhill, to Royal Charmers, Countesses, Lady Fawsleys, Polly Gwynnes, Roses of Sharon, Waterloo, Wild Eyes, and the like, to Princes, Dukes, Earls, and Barons of the same ilk, and all these glories of shorthorn fame supplemented by waving fields of grain, of mammoth mangel wurzels, and of thickly-carpeted clovers, is as remarkable as any thing we meet with in this great young country of the West. The situation of the farm, and the views of the district which we obtain to great advantage from many points on the river's high bank on the west, are beyond compare the finest I have seen in Canada, or, for the matter of that, in the United States; and when we turn from these beauties of locality to witness the grand shorthorn cows, and heifers, and yearlings grazing lustily on the newly-seeded clovers, or on the primeval turf which for ages has formed a beautiful glade in the forest, we have the surroundings complete which go to make up a scene in which the soul of any Old Country farmer would take great delight.

The Bow Park Farm was purchased, a dozen years ago, from various persons who had settled upon it, by the Hon. George Brown, whose melancholy death a few months

ago, by the bullet of a drunken assassin, filled the whole of the Canadian agricultural world with indignation and dismay. It was converted first of all into an ordinary dairy farm, in the days when Canada was coming to the front as a cheese-producing country; and a cheese factory, which is still standing, though put to other uses, was built for the convenience of the farm and of the neighbourhood around. Gradually, however, the dairy stock were improved; and as the soil developed animals in a superior manner, the idea arose to form it into a breeding establishment for stock of the best kind, and there is now upon it one of the largest and most valuable shorthorn herds in the world. There are in all nearly two hundred females and forty to fifty males, in many of whose veins runs the bluest of blue blood, while there is not a single animal among them who has not unexceptionable pretensions to patrician parentage. In lots of twenty to forty we find the females pasturing in various parts of the farm; and it is a sight worth travelling far to see which we get in wandering slowly through the herds, each individual of which with pedigree and all, is named at once by my friend Mr. Clay, to whom the chief management of the farm is entrusted by the association to whom this great undertaking belongs.

Going first among the bulls, we came to the lord of the harem, the veritable king of the herd, an animal of surpassing merit, and a fortune in himself. This grand old sire, the 4th Duke of Clarence, who was bred by Colonel Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, is, to the best of my recollection, the most nearly faultless bull I have seen in this or any other country. He is a huge mountain of flesh and bone and muscle, and at first sight one would think that no two of his four legs could support the burden; but when we notice the grand development of muscle, and the grace and ease with which he moves, we think so no longer. His brisket is wide and deep, down to his knees; his shoulder, from the point of it to the brisket between the knees, measuring 4 ft. 9 in., is the deepest I have seen, and yet it is not in the least coarse or lumpy; his top is level, wide, and long, measuring 5 ft. 8 in. from point of shoulders to the square of the tail, and the roasting-beef is there in fine display. He is well sprung in the ribs, with great chest-room; equally well let down in the flanks, forming perfect underlines; the tail is set on as a tail ought to be, but not always is; the neck is wonderfully massive and muscular; the head has the true shorthorn character, and is withal very kindly in expression, denoting the good temper which the owner is known to possess, and which is no mean factor in the process of physical development. With a constitution unsurpassed, this fine six years old bull is a most impressive sire, superseding in almost every case the influence of the dam; he is, in fact, thoroughly pre-potent in the widest sense of the word, impressing his individuality on sons and daughters alike. His dam was the 4th Duchess of Clarence, and his sire the 18th Duke of Oxford, who was bred by the Duke of Devonshire. He traces back through Dukes of Clare, Wharfdale, York, and Northumberland, through Cleveland Lad, Belvidere, the Hubbacks, Ketton 2nd 710, Comet 155, and Favourite 252; and among the breeders' names are Bates and Colling, Hunter and Thompson. Here is blue blood enough and to spare, with a representative in every way an honour to it!

Among the younger bulls we come to the Duke of Oxford 46th, a most promising young animal of eighteen months, whose sire is the 4th Duke of Clarence, and dam the Grand Duchess of Oxford 29th. He has a great deal of the sire's character in all respects, and, if we mistake not, will prove a worthy scion of a grand line. Next we find a beautiful ten months' bull, Baron Acomb 11th, by the same sire, and out of Aurora, a rich red roan in colour, shapely and substantial, and most promising withal. By the same sire, again, there are Baron Knightley 5th, only four months old, 8th Duke of Kirklevington, a few weeks younger still; Earl of Goodness 8th, Prince Victor 2nd, Roan Duke 6th, ditto 7th and 8th, Waterloo Duke 2nd, Dukes of Barrington 11th and 12th, and Butterfly's Duke, animals whose ages vary from two to nine months. There are also many excellent yearlings by other sires, forming a collection of great merit.

Among the more celebrated and valuable females, we find Rose of Autumn 3rd, a pure Mantalini, and a very choice animal; she is now four years old, and a most beautiful cow, in calf to Prince Leopold. This cow is simply grand in the shoulders, which are deep, clean, and beautifully set in. She has very fine bone, well-rounded ribs, a very small amount of offal, and excellent roasting joints. She walks off the ground bravely and gracefully, and fills the eyes wealthily as she passes away. An excellent and well-preserved animal is Butterfly's Duchess, bred by Mr. Garne of Churchill Heath, and imported. She has a wonderful substance, magnificent hind-quarters, and grand broad hips, with a top of surpassing breadth and evenness. Among the younger females we come to Royal Charmer 11th, ten months old. This excellent young animal has a beautiful skin, rich roan in colour, and very mellow to the touch, perfectly level top and even underlines, handsome head and neck, fine bone, clean and even points, and neat as a new pin. It is wonderful what matronly models these young heifers lay hold of. I cannot find time to describe more

than a tithe of those I should like to mention, and it would, indeed, take a week to learn them properly first; nor, in fact, do I pretend to have picked out the best specimens so far, for where there are such a number of first-class animals, most of whom have many merits in common, while many of them have special points of excellence of their own, it would require the nicest judgment, formed after a long and careful inspection, to assign the many blue ribbons which I should feel bound to award. Suffice it to say, that here is a great herd of shorthorns, in which all the finest families are more or less represented, and that they are flourishing in the best manner possible, and under conditions closely allied to nature.

One of the most striking facts brought out in connection with the Bow Park herd is this—the best bred animals are clearly the best developed ones in size and beauty, while their constitution is just as clearly of the soundest and best. No doubt the way in which all the animals alike are treated has no little to do with the superb health which they all enjoy. In no sense are they forced into condition by extravagant feeding. The food they get indoors is chiefly maize, of which stalk, leaf, and half-developed ear are passed together through the chaff-cutter. The older cows and heifers, in fact, do not receive through the summer even this modicum of artificial food, they depend entirely on grass, when there is enough of it, as there has been through the past summer and the present autumn; and it is indeed surprising to see the excellent condition which one and all of them are in, on grass alone.

Animals of the Oxford, Kirklevington, Waterloos, and Roan Duchesses are individually and collectively superior, not only in personal merit but in general excellence, to those of less excellent strains. No falling off in vigour and healthiness of constitution, no sign of tuberculosis, and little, if any, infertility, is known amongst them. Closely in-bred as they have been for many generations, transplanting them to newer soils and to a clearer climate than that of England has clearly re-invigorated them in the qualities which are usually enjoyed by animals which have not been artificially bred and tended, and lacking which the purest bluest blood is shorn of some of its most valuable properties. That a Canadian home admirably suits the high-born British shorthorn is the first impression given to any stranger who visits Bow Park, and so far as the first requisites in successful breeding are concerned, it is clear that Canada is abreast of the Old Country; while my own observation during the three days I spent at Bow Park resulted in the opinion that less careful feeding and attention are needed there than here.

The sheep of Ontario are, on the whole, better than I expected to find, but they are open to improvement. It appears to me that Shropshires and Border Leicesters are calculated to improve the flocks, as shorthorns are to improve the herds of Canada. In any case, however, the mutton I got in Canadian hotels was nice-flavoured, tender, and juicy, as a rule—in these respects better than that of our Cotswold sheep, or that of many of the Leicesters; but the Canadian sheep, as a rule, need improvement in symmetry, if not increasing in size. The pigs, generally speaking, are very good—better, perhaps, on the average, than the pigs in the British Islands. I do not see that this class of farm stock needs much improvement. It is abundantly clear that Canada can produce excellent farm stock of all kinds, and that most of them are being improved. Until recently the inducements to improve them have not been strong enough, and in some of the provinces little or nothing would appear to have been done in this direction. Now, however, the inducement is supplied, and it is probable that in ten years' time we shall find a marked reform in the quality and symmetry of the cattle and sheep as well as a great increase in numbers. It is not easy to estimate the cost of raising and fattening beef in Canada, because the facilities vary in different districts. The following, however, has been communicated by an enterprising breeder of fifteen years' experience:—

Raising, feeding, and attendance, first year, per head	...		$24
" " " second year,	"	...	18
" " " third year,	"	...	24
Total cost of fat beast weighing 1,600 lb.	...		$66 = £13 4s.

This would be about $4·12½ (16s. 6d.) per 100 lb. live weight, or 3½d. per lb. on the dressed meat. At the present rates of freight, in summer time, such an animal would be landed in Liverpool for £5 to £6, including food and attendance. It is probable in fact, that Canadian beef will be landed in Liverpool, giving fair profits to all concerned, at 5d. to 6d. a pound.

A neighbour of mine in Derbyshire, an intelligent working man with a large family of children, went out to Canada, some ten or twelve years ago, with about £100 in his pocket. Having his address with me, I wrote to him, and he came to Toronto to meet me. His home for the present is in County Grey, Ontario, where he is farming 200 acres of rented land, in addition to a quantity of his own. For the rented land he pays 75 cents an acre—or,

rather, this is what he agrees to pay, or its equivalent in some other form; the fact is, however, that his improvements have more than covered the rent. The land is cleared, but the permanent improvements done on it are such that they balance the rent; these improvements consist of fencing, draining, road making, getting out stones, and the like. He raises cattle and sheep; the former are natives with shorthorn crosses, the latter too are natives, more or less improved. His fat ewes, sold in September, weighed 180 lb., live weight, on the average. He grows rape for sheep feeding—a practice very popular and profitable on the limestone soils of Derbyshire. Improved lambs are worth a dollar a piece more than native lambs, viz., 3 dollars to 3 dollars 50 cents, native lambs being worth 2 dollars to 2 dollars 50 cents. Oats fetch 30 to 31 cents; wheat, 90 to 100 cents; white peas, 60 to 65 cents; and barley 50 to 60 cents per bushel. He ploughs rape under for barley, and, after barley, takes turnips, working, ridging, and manuring the land for them. He says that if butter fetches 15 cents a pound, the farmers do well. Cattle, when fat, fetch 3 to 4 cents a pound, live weight; these are native cattle: improved cattle are worth 5 to 5½ cents; while mutton is worth 4 to 5½ cents, according to quality and the time of the year. My old neighbour is not afraid of work, and he has his share of native shrewdness; he thinks a man will do better renting than owning his land in Ontario, because the rent is less than the interest on the money; he has prospered himself in renting land, and informs me he is now worth upwards of £1,000. He would not have been worth one-fourth of it if he had remained in England.

I was much interested in a trip made to Bradford and Barrie, the latter a beautiful town on an arm of Lake Simcoe. At both these towns we had a meeting of farmers in the evening, and a lively discussion on agricultural topics. The farmers around Bradford declared that they had more than held their own, despite the bad times of the past four or five years. They considered their capital employed in farming had at all events paid five per cent. per annum during that period of depression. Previously, a farmer expected to buy and pay for an extra farm every eight or ten years, but of late years they have not been able to do so. The land about Bradford is a clayey loam, some of it almost a clay, and, as a rule, it is well farmed. More or less live stock are kept, and the land is farmed in rotations which are far from arbitrary or regular. Wheat is taken now and again; mangels, carrots, turnips, &c., are grown, and the land is generally seeded down with a white crop; if with autumn wheat, the timothy is sown in the autumn and the clover in the spring.

It is needless to suggest anything to the farmers of Bradford, except that they keep as many live stock as possible, making the other operations of the farm subsidiary to them; the live stock then will do their part in maintaining and increasing the fertility of the farms.

I had the pleasure of being present at the agricultural shows of Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, and I may say that I have seen no shows in England, except the Royal and the Bath and West of England, that can claim to be ahead of them in aggregate merit. The Montreal show is a new one, and in a short time will also be a very good one, no doubt; in any case, its permanent buildings are the best I have seen, either in Canada or the States. The Canadians throw themselves with great spirit into enterprises of this kind, and these shows are a great credit and ornament to the Dominion.

The school accommodation of the settled districts of Canada, and the quality of the education given to the children, are among the country's greatest merits and ornaments. The school-houses are frequently the most prominent buildings in many of the towns and villages, and throughout the Dominion the education of the young is regarded as a matter of vital importance, and one of the highest duties of citizenship. Everywhere primary education is free, the poor man's child enjoying advantages equal to the rich man's, and even in the higher branches of education in the colleges the fees are merely nominal, the State providing all the machinery and defraying nearly all the cost. The education of all children between the ages of seven and twelve is compulsory; and Acts of Parliament are in force under which delinquent parents may be fined for neglecting to send their children to school. It is impossible not to discern in these provisions one of the surest pledges of the future greatness of the country, and they obviously provide the poor man with advantages greater than those he will meet with in most parts of England. One of the first duties of a new district is to erect a school-house with ample accommodation; and so imbued are the people with the need and wisdom of such an act, that the provision is made with alacrity. Sectarian differences are arranged by the erection, where necessary, of separate schools, but in any case, the children are bound to be educated It may be true that the support of the high schools should come in a larger measure from those who benefit by them, and in time no doubt this part of the educational question will be more or less modified, yet it cannot be denied that if the Provincial Governments have erred at

all in this matter, they have erred on the right side. It is not competent for me to go farther into the question in this report, but it is important to notify intending emigrants that, at all events, their children are sure to be provided, according to the measure of each one's capacity, with the knowledge which is power.

Among educational institutions the Guelph Agricultural College occupies an honourable position. The College was unfortunately not in session when I was there, and the President and Professor of Agriculture were both away at the Hamilton show, so that I saw the College and farm under unfavourable conditions. The Professor of Chemistry did all that lay in his power, however, to give me facilities for seeing the educational machinery of the College, as well as the farm buildings, the farm, and the stock. The following day I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mills, the President, and Mr. Brown, the Professor of Agriculture, at Hamilton. It is satisfactory to know that the College is being more appreciated and employed year by year by those for whose benefit it was established. Increased accommodation is now being provided, and there is a prospect of the College even becoming self-sustaining in time. Already it is a flourishing, though quite a young institution, and its influence is being felt on the agriculture of the Province. The students receive an agricultural education, in which science is happily blended with practice, and theory is borne out by demonstration. The farm consists of some 550 acres, on which a variety of experimental and practical crops are grown, and several kinds of pure-bred English sheep and cattle are kept, which, in their turn, will have an important effect on the country's future.

The taxation in Ontario is light, as it is everywhere else in the Dominion that I have been. At first sight it would seem to be heavier than in some of the other provinces, yet it is not really so. It is assessed on the basis of valuation of property, and in this sense differs but slightly from the other provinces. Land, and real property generally, leaving out of consideration such cities as Montreal and Quebec, is more valuable in Ontario than elsewhere, yet the total taxation, including school-rates, does not often go beyond 25 to 30 cents an acre, while it frequently falls below those sums. Some districts have public property which nearly provides all the public money that is needed, and others are the more heavily rated for the present in order to wipe off sums of money which were given as bonuses to new railways passing through them. But nowhere did I meet with an instance in which taxation may be regarded as really burdensome; yet it will be expedient for new-comers to make inquiry into these matters before purchasing farms.

In the matter of assessing land for taxation, the farmers appoint a commission to value it, and it is revalued each year if thought expedient. If any dispute arise the land is looked over again, and the dispute may be privately settled by the judge. Practically the farmers hold their taxation in their own hands, for no direct imperial taxation is levied.

The farming in many parts of Ontario is of a higher order than I had been led to expect. West of Toronto, as well as north of it, I saw many farms in a condition which would be no discredit to any country whatever, but a great credit to most.

Quebec.—I have to regret that my time did not admit of my taking more than a glance at the eastern townships of this province, because I am persuaded there is much excellent land in them, and a good opening for English farmers. They are situate between the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and near some of the cities of the United States, in all of which are good markets for farm produce. The land, moreover, is much lower in price than in the better portions of Ontario, and farms for the most part cleared and fenced, in a fair state of cultivation, and possessing good houses and buildings, may be bought at the rate of £4 or £5 an acre. The district is rolling and the soil loamy; it is also well supplied with water, a valuable feature in dairy-farming and stock-raising. The climate is healthy, for it is here that Mr. Cochrane has raised his excellent shorthorns, and where he is now beginning to raise high-class Herefords in the place of them.

The agriculture of Quebec, generally speaking, is susceptible of improvement, and the same may be said of its cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs. In many parts the farmers plough the "lands" too narrow, as if the soil were very wet. If such be the case, it were better to underdrain it. I noticed that grasses and clovers grew best in the numerous furrows. The fences of Quebec, as a rule, are quite equal to those of any other province, and probably superior, because, being straight rail fences, they are not such a harbour for weeds as the zigzag "snake-fences" too commonly are.

Nova Scotia.—Of this province, too, I am unable to say very much, as I had not facilities for inspecting it equal to those with which I was provided elsewhere. In the neighbourhood of Truro I saw some useful land, in the Vale of Annapolis also, some of which is not easily excelled in any part of the Dominion. I was recommended by his Excellency the Governor-General to pay a visit to this fertile region, and I may fairly say

that I should have missed a treat if I had not done so. The finest portion of the valley is found in the Kentville district, and in Cornwallis, in King's County; and the great feature of the locality is found in the dyke-lands, which have been reclaimed from the Bay of Fundy.

Of the nature of these lands I shall have to speak at some length in my remarks about New Brunswick, which province also has a large area of them. There is, however, some very fine upland in the valley, which is admirably adapted to the growth of roots and grain, and to the raising of live stock of various kinds. The apples of the Annapolis Valley are famous in many countries, and though they do not surpass those of Ontario, they are an ornament to the country, and a source of profit to the people. It is probable that there is room for a limited number of English farmers in Nova Scotia, but, so far as I saw it, it does not offer inducements equal to those of the adjoining provinces. The country for some distance out of Halifax cannot ever become valuable farming land, a great part of it being what is termed a "hard country," that is, rocky and short of soil.

Prince Edward Island.—In some respects this is one of the most beautiful provinces of the Dominion, and it has probably the largest proportion of cultivable land. The soil generally is a red sandy loam, of one character throughout, but differing in quality. On the whole, the grass-land of the island, and the character of the sward, consisting as it does of indigenous clovers and a variety of the finer grasses, reminded me strongly of some portions of Old England. The people, too, are more English in appearance than those of any of the other provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick. This is probably owing to a cooler climate and the contiguity of the sea. The hotter climate and the drier air of the west seem to deprive the cheeks of some of the colour. The summer climate of the island appears to be almost everything that can be desired, but the winter is very long; the Northumberland Straits being frozen, the people are isolated from the mainland during the winter unless, indeed, they cross over on the ice—a thing which may be done, and I believe not uncommonly is.

One of the most annoying circumstances in connection with the island winters is this: it commonly happens that in spring numbers of icebergs find their way through the Straits of Belle Isle, and, collecting in the northerly half-moon coast of the island, melt there slowly, retarding vegetation sometimes a fortnight or more. The people believe that if a breakwater were thrown across the Straits of Belle Isle the climate of the Gulf of St. Lawrence would be vastly improved, and there are some who incline to the belief that in this event the St. Lawrence would be navigable the year round; if such results were at all likely to follow the closing of the straits, why—the sooner they are closed the better.

Prince Edward Island is covered with a soil that is easy to cultivate, sound and healthy, capable of giving excellent crops of roots, grain, and grass—an honest soil that will not fail to respond to the skill of the husbandman. For sheep, particularly, the island appears to be well adapted, for the soil is light, dry, and sound, growing a thick-set, tender, and nutritious herbage. For cattle, too, it is suitable, though perhaps less so than for sheep. For horses the island has been famous for a long time, and American buyers pick up most of those that are for sale. It is not improbable, in fact, that taking them for all in all, the horses of the island are superior to those of any other province; it seems, in fact, to be in a sense the Arabia of Canada. The sheep, as a rule, are fairly good, but open to improvement; the cattle, generally speaking, are inferior. Many of the sheep are now being exported to England, and the day I sailed from Quebec, Mr. Senator Carvell was shipping some 1,200 of them, most of which were of very fair quality. This gentleman, to whom I am indebted for much kindness and information, informs me that sheep from the island cost 15s. a head in freight, food, and attendance, by the time they reach Liverpool, besides which there is insurance, which varies from 2 to 10 per cent., according to the season of the year.

It cannot but be regarded as a good thing for the island that Mr. Carvell has opened up a trade in this way, and it will be an inducement to the people to go more into sheep-raising—an industry for which the island is specially adapted. The cattle at present are not good enough for the English market, and they are not worth taking over. The Provincial Government has established a stock-farm near Charlottetown for the dissemination of better blood through the flocks and herds of the island; but so far the farmers have not availed themselves as they ought to do of this great advantage The new trade with England will, however, in all probability cause them to put their shoulders to the wheel and to bring their cattle up to the level of the sheep. Beef and mutton are very cheap at present on the island; stall-fed beef in spring can be bought at 3¾ cents a lb., live weight, and grass-fed beef in October was worth only 2½ cents, while dressed beef by the side could be bought at 4 to 5 cents per lb.; lamb and mutton by the quarter, and of very nice quality, was being sold in the markets at 5 cents per lb. Lambs were worth from 6s.

to 10s. each, and ewes, 10s. to 18s.; while fat wethers and ewes were bought at 15s. to 20s. By exporting a few thousands yearly to England the prices of sheep will increase on the island. The farmers complain that they receive but 17 cents per lb. for their wool; but so long as they shear unwashed sheep they must submit to low prices.

The island grows very good wheat, and probably better oats than most other parts of the Dominion. Of the former, the crops are from 18 to 30 bushels, and of the latter, 25 to 70 bushels per acre. Barley, too, as may be expected, makes a very nice crop. Wheat at the time of my visit was worth 4s. per bushel of 60 lbs., oats 1s. 9d. per bushel of 34 lbs., and barley 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel of 48 lbs. Winter wheat is regarded as a precarious crop, being liable to be thrown out of the loose soil by the thaw in spring. The same thing holds good in Manitoba, and in Ontario I found that the farmers consider there is danger on the one hand, with winter wheat that is too far advanced when winter sets in, of having it smothered by a too heavy fall of snow, lying too long, especially on damp land; and on the other, of having it throw itself out of the ground by the heaving of the frosts and thaws of spring. In this event the dead plants may afterwards be raked off the land like so much hay. There is, indeed, on these loose soils, room for the exercise of judgment in the sowing of the grain. Many farmers consider it a good thing to drill it in north and south as a protection against the prevalent west winds, while others try the experiment of leaving a row of old cornstalks standing at intervals of 15 or 20 feet. All this is done to prevent the wind blowing the snow off the plant and so exposing it to the withering frost, for snow is indeed a protection if there is not too much of it and the land is dry.

The island is noted for its large crops of excellent potatoes, which not uncommonly foot up to 250 bushels an acre of fine handsome tubers. At the time of my visit they were worth only 15 to 20 cents a bushel, the tariff of 15 cents a bushel imposed by the Americans on Canadian potatoes having almost killed a once large export trade of potatoes to the States. Swedes make a fine crop, not uncommonly reaching 750 bushels per acre of sound and solid bulbs.

The island possesses one advantage which is unique and immensely valuable; I refer now to its thick beds of 'mussel-mud,' or 'oyster-mud,' which are found in all the bays and river mouths. The deposit, which is commonly many feet thick, consists of the organic remains of countless generations of oyster, mussels, clams, and other bivalves of the ocean, and of crustaceous animals generally. The shells are generally more or less intact, embedded in a dense deposit of mud-like stuff, which is found to be a fertiliser of singular value and potency. The supply is said to be almost inexhaustible, and it is indeed a mine of great wealth to the island. It is also found to some extent on the east coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A good dressing of it restores fertility in a striking manner to the poorest soils; clover grows after it quite luxuriantly, and, as it were, indigenously; by its aid heavy crops of turnips and potatoes are raised; and, indeed, it may be regarded as a manure of great value and applicable to any kind of crop. Nor is it soon exhausted, for the shells in it decay, year by year throwing off a film of fertilising matter. This singular deposit is obtained, as a rule, below low-water mark, and in winter when the water is a solid mass of ice. Holes are cut through the ice until the mud is reached, and a powerful and ingenious horse-power scoop is used to fetch up the mud and dump it into the sleighs; it is then taken to shore and laid in heaps until it is wanted.

There is not much Crown land to dispose of in the island at the present time, but there are plenty of encumbered farms, more or less improved, which can be bought at $5 to $35 an acre. Taxation on the island is very light; it amounts to 2 to 8 cents an acre, according to value, or from 15 to 18 cents per $100 valuation.

The educational advantages of the island are on a footing similar to those of the other provinces. There are good roads, railways, &c., and many excellent harbours around the island. There are also thriving woollen and other mills, not to mention the lobster fisheries, which are a source of considerable wealth to the province. There are, however, complaints that too many farmers have been tempted into the fishing business, to the neglect of their farms; that between two stools these men have fallen to the ground; and that the land is sometimes blamed for losses which really come of neglecting it. I was assured on the highest authority that farmers who have minded their business, have been steady, and have used a moderate supply of common sense in their dealings, have made farming pay and become independent. It is true that a man is independent on a smaller sum in Prince Edward Island than he would be in England, but at the same time there are numerous evidences of happiness and contentment among the people.

It appears to me that Englishmen of moderate ambition would find homes congenial to their tastes in this beautiful province, and I have an impression that, with cattle and sheep raising and fattening for the English market, better times are in store for these hospitable and kindly islanders, many of whom I shall always remember with feelings of more than

ordinary kindness. For agricultural labourers there is plenty of employment at good rates of pay. A man will get $80 to $150 per annum, plus board and lodging; or, minus board and lodging, but with cottage, keep of a cow, and an acre of land for potatoes, will receive $140 to $200 in cash. Farming, after all, cannot be bad where such wages are paid to men, and there is every inducement for the farmer and his family to do all the work they can within themselves.

New Brunswick.—Apart from its wealth in timber and minerals, the latter as yet only just beginning to be developed, the Province of New Brunswick is well adapted to the pursuits of agriculture. In several portions of the province there are soils which have certain very remarkable features and properties; and in many other portions I found soils that are easy to cultivate when once cleared of timber, deep in staple, and rich in the accumulated fertility of many centuries. Many of the upland soils bordering on the beautiful valley of the St. John River have every indication of being well adapted to stock raising, particularly of ovine stock. They are for the most part sandy or gravelly loams, sometimes approaching to stiffness, but generally friable, varying no doubt, in depth and quality, but hardly anywhere good for nothing. It is probable, in fact, that, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick has a larger proportion of cultivable soil than any of the older provinces of the Dominion.

So far, however, the settled parts of the province are chiefly along, or adjacent to, the rivers which drain the country; but there are yet many millions of acres not appropriated, as good, in all probability, for agricultural purposes as those that are—if we make exception of the "dyke" and "intervale" lands. But these unsettled portions are for the most part still covered with a dense growth of timber, and I should hardly fancy that English farmers are either fitted for or would like the task of clearing it off.

The work of clearing these lands is, indeed, herculean, but it is generally supposed that the timber will pay for it. The land may be cleared at a cost of 12 to 20 dollars an acre, and it is said that a Canadian backwoodsman will cut down an acre of heavy timber in three or four days.

Let us take the new settlement of New Denmark as an instance of what may be done. Seven years ago the locality was covered with a dense forest, and the Danes who emigrated to it were very poor; now hundreds of acres are cleared, and are producing abundant crops of grain and vegetables, some of which are of a superior character, and the land supports a happy and prosperous colony, which in time will be a wealthy one. It is not too much to say that the condition of these people is far better than it would have been in the land of their birth. Take again the Scotch settlement of Napan, on the Miramichi: here we have also a favourable illustration of what thrift and industry will do. The settlement is mainly Scotch, but there are a few Irish among them, some of whom have prospered. One Irish farmer we met had become wealthy, "and," said a countryman of his to me, "we call him Barney Rothschild itself!" It is at once pleasant and instructive to see these new settlements, for they are only what will be found all over the province in course of time.

It would seem probable that a number of English farm-labourers might do the same, starting with free grants of land covered with timber, and clearing it as far as circumstances would admit of. They would in any case meet with encouragement from the Government and people of the province, and with industry their reward would be sure.

Generally speaking, the sheep of New Brunswick are tolerably good, producing very nice mutton, and it does not appear that any special effort at improving them is at present called for. But the cattle generally are very inferior, and here it is that efforts at improvement are urgently required. It appears to me that good shorthorn, polled Aberdeen, or polled Norfolk blood would bring about the desired change. I saw, however, many cattle in the neighbourhood of Sackville that are good enough for all practical purposes, and fit for the export or any other trade. Here, then, the "blue noses" have an example in cattle-breeding set them in their own country. It is clear that the climate and the soil are fit to produce excellent cattle, and if we find comparatively few such, it is man's fault, not the country's. Ontario is a long way ahead of any of the other provinces in cattle, and this will give her, in the new trade, a lead which cannot easily be taken away.

The soils I have spoken of as possessing certain remarkable features and properties are the "dyke" and the "intervale" lands. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are celebrated for the former, while the latter are a peculiarity of New Brunswick, in the valley of the noble River St. John. The dyke lands of both provinces are found bordering on the inlets of the Bay of Fundy. Those I saw in Nova Scotia are in the neighbourhood of Kentville and Amherst; in New Brunswick I saw them at Dorchester and Sackville. As the name suggests, they are dyked in from the sea, from which they have been from time to time reclaimed. In many cases marsh grass is cut from saline swamps which have not

yet been dyked, and over which the high tides for which the Bay of Fundy is noted, still during certain seasons, continue to flow. The grass is made into hay in the best way possible under the circumstances—on the ridges of higher land, on platforms, &c.,—and is stacked on a framework which is raised several feet above the land, supported on piles; and it is a curious sight to see the water flowing under the stacks and in and about the piles when the tide is at its height. In one case I counted, near the town of Annapolis, upwards of 140 of these stacks, each of them containing a ton or so of hay. They are put up in this manner hurriedly, and are fetched into the farm-yards, in winter, as they are wanted, to use along with ordinary hay, with straw, and with roots, to which they are found to form a tolerable though coarse addition. But the dyke-lands proper are so fenced in from the water by a strong bank of earth thrown up some six or eight feet high, with a broad and substantial base, that the land within them is firm and solid, of excellent quality, and covered with a thick sward of coarse though vigorous and nutritive grass. The fertility of these reclaimed soils is unusually high; they are never manured, but they cut on the average upwards of two tons of hay to the acre—a yield which has been sustained for many years, and shows no signs of running out.

The land, however, under this system of farming is found to become weedy in the course of time, and it becomes expedient to plough up portions of it in rotation, at intervals of ten or twelve years, taking one crop of wheat or oats, with which new grass seeds are sown, to form the new sward which is desired. This once ploughing is found to kill the weeds for the time being, and they do not again become very troublesome for some years; and when at length they do, the land is simply ploughed up again in the way described.

These bottom-lands are valuable acquisitions to the upland farms adjoining, most of which have more or less of them attached; and they do much towards maintaining the fertility of the uplands, obviating the necessity of using purchased fertilisers on them. These dyke-lands are in much request on this account, and they are worth from $50 to $150 an acre, in a country where ordinary upland farms are not worth as many shillings an acre. The portions of these dyke-lands owned by different men are marked out for identity's sake, but are not fenced off from the rest. Each man cuts off the hay from his portion, and takes it home, sometimes several miles, and the aftermath is eaten in common by the stock of all the owners combined, commencing on the 1st of September. A few days before this date a committee of assessors is appointed to place a value on each man's portion of the land, and to decide on the number and kind of animals he shall send for pasturage. So it follows that we see very large tracts of land on which hundreds of cattle roam about and feed at will.

The extent of these dyke-lands is said to be about 65,000 acres, and there is still a large area to be reclaimed. A large portion of the marshes was dyked by the French previous to the conquest of Fort Beausejour in 1754. Immediately afterwards they were taken possession of by the English settlers, who afterwards obtained grants of them from the Crown. The expense of dyking fresh marshes has ranged from $8 to $20 per acre, and it is worthy of note that the system of constructing dykes and aboideaux adopted by the first French settlers is the one still employed. The system of cultivation is very simple, and consists of surface draining by cutting ditches 22 yards apart, 3 feet wide at top, 2 feet 9 inches deep, and sloping to 1 foot wide at the bottom; about three years afterwards the land is ploughed in ridges of 6 to 8 feet wide, sown with oats and seeded down with timothy and clovers. It then yields large crops of grass of a coarse description, and it would seem to me that careful draining, generous cultivation, and discriminating manuring would increase the quantity, or at all events improve the quality of the grass. By a well-devised system of drainage, carried out in a workmanlike manner, and by the free percolation of rain-water through them, these dyke-lands would gradually lose much of the saline element which at present is not favourable to the growth of the finer grasses, and they would become fitted to the growth of roots, green crops, and grain, while as pastures they would be greatly improved.

The "intervale lands" of New Brunswick are, as the name suggests, found in the valleys. The name is particularly appropriate and expressive. In England we should call them bottom-lands or alluvial soils. They are, in fact, alluvial soils to all intents and purposes, with this peculiarity, they are still in process of formation. In some cases these intervale lands consist of islands in the rivers—and there are many such in the magnificent River St. John; but for the most part they are level banks on each side of the river, in some cases several miles wide, and reaching to the feet of the hills, which form the natural ramparts of the valleys they enclose. These intervale lands are rich in quality, and the grass they produce is very good. Like the dyke-lands, they need no manuring artificially. The dyke-lands, in fact, have such a deep excellent deposit of unusual richness, that manuring is superfluous; but the intervale lands receive a periodical manuring in the

deposit which is laid on them each spring by the freshets of the rivers. They are, in fact, flooded more or less for several weeks in the spring of the year, and the deposit left by the receding waters is of a character to add fertility to an already rich soil, and at the same time to add to its depth. An inch or two of rich alluvial mud deposited on these lands each year is gradually raising them above the influence of the freshets; and they are to-day among the most valuable soils in the province.

Much of the upland of the province is of very good quality, excellently adapted to the growth of cereal, root, and green crops generally, and for the raising of live stock. Sheep in particular do remarkably well wherever I have seen them in Canada, and nowhere better than in New Brunswick. Little, if any, improvement in them is specially desirable, for they are already of very good quality in most respects, and they are, of course, well inured to the soil and climate. The cattle, on the contrary, are of very inferior character; yet, at the same time, they are sound and vigorous in constitution, and therefore provide an excellent basis on which a very profitable breed of cattle may be built up by the use of improved blood from the Old Country.

There are in this province millions of acres still unoccupied, except by a heavy growth of trees which form the primeval forest. The forests require a large expenditure of labour to clear them, and English farmers are not well calculated to do the work; but there are numbers of cleared farms which can be bought, with good houses and buildings upon them, at the rate of £3 to £8 an acre, and it seems to me that a practical farmer from the Old Country, especially if he has a rising family to help him, could hardly fail to do well in this province. So far as the people are concerned, an English farmer would find himself quite at home here, and there is nothing in the soil or climate which would cause a painful disillusion. The geographical position of these maritime provinces gives them a strong claim on the notice of the Old Country farmers who see the need of fresh fields and pastures new; comparative nearness to Britain, with regular and uninterrupted communication all the year round, offers a strong inducement for English settlers to come here; and the new trade in cattle and sheep, which is rapidly growing up between the New and the Old Countries, is sure to make farming in these provinces a profitable business to those who have the will and judgment to lay themselves out to produce live stock of the quality which will find favour in England.

I must not omit to mention, with warm feelings of pleasure and gratitude, the unbounded courtesy and kindness which were extended to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, by all the members of the Government, by various officials, railway and steamboat managers, and by private gentlemen and others, in every part of the province I had the good fortune to visit. The memory of my visit to New Brunswick will be a source of pleasure to me as long as I may live, and I shall not cease to entertain feelings of more than ordinary friendliness towards many persons whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making under such happy auspices.

It cannot be denied that to the average Englishman Canada is a country considered to be chiefly noted for fur-bearing animals, Esquimaux, Indians, and winters of extraordinary severity. It may be these, but it is something more. It is a country abounding in agricultural and mineral wealth, and it is a great country for timber. It has vast areas of excellent land, unsurpassed in fertility, and suited to the growth of many crops. It has already many thousands of prosperous and pleasant farms, and in a few years time will have many thousands more. It abounds in game and fish, in the live stock of the farm, in fruit, and in cultivated crops. It is true that the winters are severe, but I am assured alike in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, in Ontario and New Brunswick, that the winters are bracing and healthy, full of enjoyment and far more tolerable than a severe winter in England or Scotland; though the thermometer may now and again fall to 30 deg. below zero, the atmosphere is always dry, and so the cold is not felt as severely as a much less extreme degree is in a damp climate.

The farmers of Canada work, it is true, but I doubt if they work as hard as we are in the habit of thinking. But in any case they work—not to do so would demoralise the men—and it seems that a drone cannot well exist in the atmosphere there. I believe I am correct in saying that the dignity of labour is more generally honoured in Canada than in England, and as there are fewer idlers, men in rags are scarcer. I do not, in fact, remember seeing more than two or three men in rags in the whole of my wanderings, and not many dirty, except the Indians, and not always these. Yet the farmers have not all plain sailing, nor do they grow rich without industry and thrift. Every country has its disadvantages, and Canada is no exception. There are sometimes violent storms, which do injury to the crops and stock; sometimes they are troubled with grasshoppers, but their visits are few and far between, and they have only made their appearance about six times during the

last 50 years. The Colorado beetle I only saw once. It does not seem to have yet reached Manitoba and the North-West Territory, and is not nearly so numerous as I had expected to find it, having confined its ravages more particularly to the United States Territory. Then, again, the weevil and the Hessian fly attack the wheat sometimes, and it is difficult when they do come to check their ravages; and lastly, the winters put a complete stop to agricultural operations, and the ploughing and sowing, as a rule, have to be hurried through in a limited period. The seed-time and harvest are very busy periods, but when the winter is over the spring comes at a bound, and vegetation grows at a rate which surprises Englishmen.

These disadvantages apply to the whole of North America, and not merely to Canada, but they have no apparent effect on the progress of settlement in the country. Men soon learn to accommodate themselves to these things, suiting their work to the seasons, and planning out beforehand various things that can be done in the depth of winter.

Three things in Canada strike a stranger powerfully; the vastness of the country; the unbounded faith the people have in the future greatness of the country; and the cheerful loyalty to the Old Country which is everywhere found. The liberty of the Canadian farmer, grand and unconventional as it is, and the independence of mind and of position, considerable and even complete as it is in many cases, do not develop into license and recklessness, but into cheerful and generous habits of life. Loyalty to the Old Country and pride in their own are leading features in the political faith of the people; hospitality to strangers, and readiness to impart information and render services, are equally features in their domestic life; while a living faith in the future of the Dominion, based on a knowledge of its exhaustless natural wealth, and of the inherent energy of its citizens, is prominent in their conversations. It is not the aristocracy of birth, but that of labour and of brains—personal merit, in fact—that holds a foremost place in the estimation of the people.

The new departure which has recently begun in Canadian farming—that of sending cattle and sheep alive and dead to England—has elated the farmers of Canada, in a degree corresponding with the depression it has caused among the farmers in England; it is a new and unexpected source of wealth to them, and they are laying themselves out to make the best of it in the future. So far the country is free from diseases of stock, but how long it will remain so depends almost entirely on the action of the Government. Stringent regulations are in force governing the importation and exportation of fat and lean stock, and qualified inspectors are on the alert in many places; American cattle are not admitted except in bond, passing through the country under strict supervision

So far the Canadian cattle trade has expanded rapidly. It commenced in 1877 with 7,000 to 8,000, three-fourths of which were American; in 1878 there were 18,000 sent to Europe, two-thirds of which were American; in 1879 there were 28,000 sent, all Canadian, because American cattle were then excluded; in 1880 it is computed 35,000 will be shipped; and in five years it is predicted that 100,000 will be available. For these figures I am indebted to Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, who is the chief Government Inspector of imported and exported cattle.

The landlords and farmers of England, and many writers and speakers on agricultural matters, profess to find some consolation in this: that with an increase of trade and commerce, freights will rise, and a check will thus be placed on transatlantic importations of stock. I have no doubt this hope will prove to be a mere *ignis fatuus*, and I cannot participate in it. I have it on very high authority that there is no probability of freight-rising, but the contrary, rather. With steel-built ships, compound condensing engines, and various mechanical improvements, to which at present no limit can be placed, the cost of a sailing ship across the Atlantic is being yearly lessened.

The expenditure of coal on board steamships is being rapidly reduced, and the size of the ships increased, so that a 5,000-ton vessel can be navigated now at very little more cost than was entailed by a 2,000-ton ship ten years ago. Freight at 25s. a ton in 1880 pays better than freight at 50s. a ton did in 1870. This is brought about by enlarged ships, a smaller expenditure of coal, and a larger space on board for freight. The ships now building, though larger than those running, will run at less cost and carry very much more freight, and although freights for some time past have been and still are very low, it is an open secret that freights pay far better than passengers. In any case, the rate at which ships are being, and will be built, is greater than any probable increase in the volume of freights. Hence it is hardly possible that English farmers may find any solid comfort in a hoped-for rise in freightage.

I come now to the last point of discussion and inquiry in this report, viz.: Is Canada a suitable field of settlement for English farmers? I approach this point with caution, because I am aware of its great importance. But the question rather is: Are English

farmers suitable for Canada? It appears to me that Canada, as a country, has many advantages, and a future in all probability very important. She is a rising country: this cannot be denied; and she cannot remain in her present stage of development. I think, then, that many of our middle-aged English farmers are unfitted by their habits of life and of labour to battle with the work which would fall to their lot in Canada. But there are many others who are fitted for it, particularly those who have led laborious and active lives; and our young farmers would soon fall into Canadian habits. Men with large families, who are not afraid of work, would, as a rule, do well in Canada. The younger men would not long be at a loss in pioneer life in Manitoba, but it is scarcely the place for a man who has been long accustomed to English methods of farming; that is, they would have to unlearn their old methods and learn new ones, but it is only fair to add that the land and climate of Manitoba are so generous that very careful cultivation is at present alike unnecessary and scarcely profitable. These latter men, as it seems to me, would be happier, and their wives would be more content, in Ontario, or New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island. They are not suited to the cruder life of the Far West. A man with a capital of £1,000 would do well in one or other of the maritime provinces, or in the Eastern Townships of Quebec; one with £2,000 would do well in Ontario. A man with little or no capital should either go to the Red River district or take a free grant of land in one of the lower provinces. But any man should look round him for some time, and get into some kind of employment before he buys a farm or takes up a free grant. Looking at the increasing competition which British farmers have to meet, and at the heavy rates, taxes, rents, bills, and wages they have to pay, I have no doubt many of them would do better out yonder, and their families would do better than they can in England, providing always that they are not afraid of work, and are sober and frugal.

It is said that Canada is the place for a poor man, and this no doubt is true; but it is also the place for a man of means, for capital tells a tale there. It is not probable, however, that many farmers of capital will face the ills they know not of in Canada, and indeed I would not advise any one to go there who was doing well in this country; but, then, it is hardly fair to Canada that only poor men should go there as farmers, for money is wanted to develop the riches of the soil—not labour only. I know farmers in England who toil year after year, and live very carefully, without being any forwarder at the year's end than they were at its start; this sort of thing to me seems very hopeless, and I would say to such men: "You will get along faster in Canada." There is not, and has not been, a better time than the present for English farmers going to Canada. Canada is just recovering from a period of depression during which the value of land has become reduced, and it so happens that many of the farmers of the lower provinces are looking wistfully at the wonderful prairies of the North-West, and are anxious to sell their present farm and go there with their rising families. They, it is true, are fitted to go, and it seems to me a nice arrangement that English farmers of capital should take their places. It would seem, indeed, that the system of farming to which English farmers have been long accustomed are well adapted to restore condition to the land, while Canadian methods are better suited to the present condition of the North-West. It is at the same time true that many English farmers would do well in the North-West, particularly those whose capital is small, and who are not too old for pioneer life. Yet in the lower provinces they would find farms and homes more in keeping with those they leave behind in England. Their sons, in turn, will move in the direction of the setting sun.

TESTIMONY OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SETTLED IN CANADA.

The following letters from persons settled in Canada to their friends in England and elsewhere have appeared in various country newspapers during the present year, and have been reprinted in the *Canadian Gazette*, the offices of which journal are at 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E.C.

Addressed to Ernest Chaplin, Esq.

Sir,—I was pleased to hear from you. I received your letter at Maple Creek the day before I started for Winnipeg. I arrived here last night, and intend going back as early as possible. I took up land at Maple Creek, as I told you in my last letter, and am perfectly satisfied. The climate is much milder than Manitoba, and fully three weeks earlier. We had a hard trip down. The train runs no further than Swift Current at present, although the track is laid within nine miles of Maple Creek. We came with a waggon to Swift Current, and then took the train. It is very cold here in Winnipeg now

—deep snow, but we have none on valleys out west. I like the country much better than here for several reasons. We have plenty of good timber, good water, and fine pasture for cattle; also a company have commenced a coal mine close at hand. I am located 50 miles east of the crossing of the south branch of Saskatchewan River, which will be a division on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I think will be a good town. The head-quarters of the Mounted Police are to be removed from Fort Walsh to Maple Creek. Two stores are already up and about 50 shanties, and I expect in less than two months all the Government land will be taken up near the railway. My homestead is about two miles from the station. I have a shanty up and a little land broke, and shall do all I can this summer. I called on Mr. M'Tavish this morning about some Canadian Pacific Railway land. He says it will not be in market until next fall, and the price will be higher, as the land is better than back east. I shall have to work for the company this summer, and then go on my farm.

I am sure it is a good investment to buy land at Maple Creek. I will give you a description of the country west of Qu'Appelle, which I travelled through before the line was graded. After you leave Qu'Appelle plain, we come into low land full of small scrubby poplar and willow, for about 20 miles, then we come on the prairie, which is much similar to the Qu'Appelle, but the land is heavier for about 40 miles. We come to Regina, or Pile of Bones Creek, which now is quite a little town—no timber, and very scarce of water. The plain extends on to Moose Jaw Creek; the land is much the same. Moose Jaw is a division on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Several buildings are now going up; and there is quite a little boom in town lots. There is a great rivalry between it and Regina, but Moose Jaw is decidedly the best town site. For about 20 miles west of Moose Jaw the land continues good. Then we come to the Cactus Hills and then to the Dakotas, which are quite unfit for cultivation. Until you get west of Rush Lake there is no timber. We come to Swift Current Creek, which is a nice creek with small timber. A few miles north there will be quite a little settlement here. The land again becomes a little rough for about 50 miles, then we begin to have nice creeks with timber and fine pasture. About 20 miles further west we come to M'Coy Creek, fine land also. Then you rise up moderate land until you come to the river.

I write this so that you can advise anyone coming out. One thing more I have got to say about young gentlemen coming out here. I have seen several come out here and expect to find things easy, but it is a mistake; a man may do well here if he will go right to work and try. I know several cases of young men come out here, stay about the towns until half their money is spent, then go out to look for land, having no idea how to go about it, and then go back home. But men who will work can do much better here than in England.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, J. H. Scoley.

Waverley Hotel, Winnipeg,
March 15th, 1883.

From *The Evesham Journal.*

Sir,—Sitting here in my own new house on the beautiful prairie of the great North-West, I thought you would just like to hear from the old courageous emigrant once more. Well, sir, I am pleased to have to tell you that I and my dear wife and family are all very well, and very happy in this our new home. I have done all the building myself. My dear wife and children have worked hard, and got me the materials to do it with. We have a good two-storey house, with back kitchen, front ditto, and parlour, five bedrooms, pantry, and frost-proof cellar. You will say, "Well done, old man of sixty-nine!" Yes, sir, and my family have earned me two thousand dollars in sixteen months to do this with. I have stabling for three horses and four cows, and a house for my implements, one span of carriage-horses and oxen, and some pigs, all in the great North-West! We can now drive to our place of worship in our carriage or sleigh and pair!

Well, sir, we had a most beautiful summer and fall up to Christmas. New Year's Day brought us very cold weather, but now it is getting milder as the sun is getting powerful. We have plenty of work to be done all winter, getting out fencing and firewood, and I am happy to say we have a good supply of wood, and none too much. We had a nice few potatoes, carrots, turnips, and swedes, some wheat and oats. My oats were very good—forty bushels per acre, sown on the turf and ploughed in. I also planted a few peas, put them in on the 16th May, and on the 16th of July we gathered them quite full, and a beautiful flavour to them as well. I kept a few to see about the boiling when hard, and they were very good indeed boiled. I hope to have in this spring sixty acres of corn and roots, so that we shall have a nice lot to harvest next summer. We are only four miles

from the Oak Lake Station on the great Canadian Pacific Railway. It seems almost incredible, but they laid the road and formed it very near five hundred miles last season; in fact they have been running, and are now running, the regular trains daily three hundred miles from us, and freight trains four hundred miles. They hope to have it through to the Rocky Mountains in three years, so that traffic can pass through. With regard to my good neighbours, we help each other in busy times, because labour is expensive—ten shillings per day in busy times and keep. My son and I and my span of horses went one day to help to thrash a neighbour's oats. We thrashed out his little lot of six acres in six hours, and he had over three hundred bushels. My son then went for a few days to the next neighbour's, who has been on his farm two years, and they had three thousand bushels. That is something like helping a poor emigrant along. No rent to pay, no bumming by landlords! Be industrious, and keep jogging along, and all will be well with you! This is no place for drunkards or idlers. . . . . This is the place for good honest, sober men.

By-the-bye, Mr. Editor, you will remember me coming at the last minute with my tall man to get his ticket. Well, sir, he is getting on wonderfully well. He sent his poor old mother, who lives in Birmingham, three hundred dollars for a Christmas-box—that is the way good men are getting on here—and he paid me for all I paid for him. The other gets ten shillings per day and house rent free and firing. Don't he bless the day I brought him. His family is now with him, and they are very happy and well-to-do—cash for all their wants!—I am, &c.,

"God save the Queen." D. W. Banister.

Oak Lake, Manitoba, Canada, 14th February, 1883.

From *The Exeter Flying Post.*

A capital account of farming in Manitoba has just been written home by a native of Bristol to his friends, and as it is a report quite apart from those written for emigration purposes, it is of value. At the outset it is stated that the writer has now been in the country for seven months, he having arrived at Brandon, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway (the city is eighteen months old and already boasts a population of 3,000) about the middle of May last, when he at once began seeking for land in the neighbourhood, but not finding any desirable and not wishing to take his family 150 miles up the country, his father bought half a section from an Ontarian farmer who was obliged to return. The land here is a rich, vegetable loam, one or two feet deep, except in River Bluff, where it is mixed with sand, clay, or gravel, and resting on a rich, loamy, clay sub-soil. This land is capable of bearing heavy crops of wheat for several years in succession. The average this year is estimated at 30 bushels per acre, and sells in Brandon at 85c. per bushel. It will thus be seen that on a small farm where the farmer does most of the work himself, he can afford to sell his crops at a much lower price and still realise a large profit. On the contrary, a farmer near here, who had 400 acres under crop, states that after paying contract prices for the cultivation of his land, his profit amounted to 100 per cent. on the outlay. Taxes are light, and in that municipality do not amount to a cent in the dollar of the gross value. As this party did not arrive early enough to put in a crop, the writer could not judge of the merits of his farm for grain raising, but all kinds of vegetables grow to a large size and of excellent quality; tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, &c., grow without any protection, and ripen in the open air. The free grant lands are taken up 200 miles west of Brandon, along the line of railway, so that those coming into the country at present have to go 30 or 40 miles back from the line or to the front. The weather in summer is hot, though not oppressive; in consequence wheat ripens well, and is of a hard, flinty nature. Oats are a heavy crop, averaging as high as 60 bushels, but seldom weigh more than 34 lbs. per bushel. The weather is cold, though not disagreeably so. The thermometer has already fallen several times 20° below zero. People are not obliged to remain indoors except when a "blizzard" is blowing. These storms generally occur during this month. After Christmas the natives say the weather settles down for the remainder of the season—clear and cold. The prairie is covered with grass, which, when cut and cured, makes good hay, much liked by cattle. In autumn this grass gets dry, and, if set alight anywhere, burns rapidly, and many settlers have lost houses and crops, through not taking the precaution of ploughing a few furrows around their homesteads. Labour is dear. In the busy season farm hands earn as much as $2 a day and board; carpenters $2½ to $3½; masons and blacksmiths $3 to $5 all the year round. "To sum up: we are satisfied with the country, the climate, the soil, and its

capabilities for producing rich crops, and that all persons who wish to engage in agriculture should not hesitate to come here."

FROM *The Oban Times*.

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your paper to say a few words about Manitoba and North-West Territory. I came to this prairie country two years and four months ago, took up a homestead and pre-emption, done my settlements on same, which I am improving every day. The first year after settlement, when I got my seed in the ground (about the 20th of June), I passed through the town called Rapid City, heading for Grand Valley. I got to Grand Valley by stage. I left my homestead in charge of Duncan Sinclair, late of Fernoch, Kilmichael, Argyllshire, who is located on the same station of land. On arriving at Grand Valley on the 22nd of June, found the Assiniboine river all overflowing its banks,—a very high flood. I crossed the river and landed where to-day the growing city of Brandon stands. I commenced to build a dwelling house for Mr. Mobsworth, head engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The building was superintended by J. B. Lifton, now M.P. I followed the building line in Brandon up to the month of November, 1882, then signed contract for Government building at Qu'Appelle for the use of emigrants in the spring. This huge building is well advanced, and villages are springing up every ten miles along the Canadian Pacific Railway. I went west as far as Moose Jaw Creek, where a town site is now surveyed. It is impossible to believe how far this country is setting up. This is one of the finest countries in the world for any energetic young man to get along in. If some of the young men of Oban and surrounding district would only move across the salt water, they would be benefited by the growth of North-West Territory.

Troy, Qu'Appelle. J. McC. (A lodger once in 6, Aird's Place, Oban.)

SIR,—We are having a long succession of cold weather. The old settlers say they do not remember such an one for twenty years past. The snow is three feet deep; it makes good sleighing, and nice for lumbering. I got $6 per cord for my bark, and $3½ per 1,000ft. for hemlock, $4½ for spruce, and $8 for birch; so you see timber sells well, and it will do much better in a few years. When they want a big pile of wood for the factories, we draw it on to the ice on the lake, and then we have done with it. You will be glad to hear we do not mind the Canadian winter; in fact, my wife says she never feels the winter in the house. . . . . The lowest it has reached in Magog this winter was 26°, and as low as 29° below zero at Sherbrooke, but we do not seem to feel the cold now. I see in the papers some who have settled on free grant land are likely to lose their farms if the Government do not interfere, because they cannot pay according to their agreements. Men have no difficulty here in getting 4s. and board per day for chopping all winter through, and we cannot get them for that, so it would seem you cannot do wrong to send us men either winter or summer. Men from all parts of Canada are flocking into Magog, so it appears things are as good if not better than in many places. You must send us a good stock of men in the spring; they need not be twenty-four hours out of employment when they get here. They are going to resume the work on the dam and factories as soon as the weather will permit; also the railroad is to be made right through to Sherbrooke, and the old line to Waterloo is to be relaid with new steel rails, that is a distance of 20 miles. I want you to send me two bushels of the best black oats you can get by the first man coming to Magog. I shall feel greatly obliged, as there are none about here. Our samples are very bad, and the old men do not know what black oats are. Those men from Harrogate have not yet reached here, but they are coming in the spring. You will have heard from two men from Collingham who are coming here in the spring, as I referred them to you. There is no doubt that 5s. and 6s. per day will be the standing wages here next spring. Have you heard from Mr. Hick, of Whixley, yet? My friends at home have not said anything more yet. I wish I could just drop into your office at Thirsk, I could tell you more than I can write; not that I want to come back again—no, not until I get my fortune made; and now, dear sir, I must wish you good-bye for the present, with kind regards, in which my family join.—I am, &c.,

MARK STYAN.

Bell View Farm, Magog, February 5, 1883.

FROM *The Glasgow Weekly Herald.*

SIR,—Will you kindly give a Canadian Presbyterian clergyman a place in your paper for a communication concerning the emigration now going on between Scotland and Canada? A good many Scotch emigrants come into the Eastern Townships, and it is because I have had something to do with them, and know something concerning their hopes and disappointments, as well as successes, that I write you, hoping that these lines may meet the eyes of intending emigrants.

First, There is room not only in Manitoba, in our great North-West, and in Ontario for many, but there is room in the old Province of Quebec or Lower Canada, and especially in the Eastern Townships or St. Francis district. A society has been formed in Sherbrooke called the "Eastern Townships Colonisation Society," which has especially for its object the attracting of tenant-farmers to the townships to occupy improved and partially improved lands, which can be purchased cheaply, and which are near railways, villages, churches, schools, &c. By-and-by I will send you the society's pamphlets giving detailed and reliable information. Secondly, The chief object of this communication is to warn intending emigrants against coming here late in the autumn or during the winter. It is true that in Sherbrooke and in the surrounding towns and villages where manufactures are carried on work is to be had. But then business is slack and wages much smaller than at other times. It is even sometimes hard to get work, though, so far, I have always been able to place Scotchmen who have come to me. But too often men are disappointed. The rigours of our climate, the comparatively long winter, and other things, damp the ardour and disappoint the immigrant, who, if he came in the spring, would get work at higher wages, attain a knowledge of the country, and so be prepared for the winter when it came, so that, with steady work for which he has adaptation, he would be virtually independent.

Our climate, though cold, is healthy, invigorating, and pleasant. It is nearly always bright, and though settlers from Great Britain usually find it cold at first, they like it very much. But it is not best to come either late in autumn or in the winter, unless men have means enough to carry them through till spring.

The scenery of the townships is very beautiful, their advantages are many, the soil is ordinarily good. A ready market for everything exists almost at the door, and farmers who attend to business soon attain good positions. But let none come in during winter, except under exceptional circumstances. Coming then causes disappointment and uneasiness to men who, if they came in the spring, would be contented, prosperous, and happy. I hope that other newspapers will take notice of this communication, in order that intending emigrants may be saved such disappointment as I have alluded to. I only add that I will be most happy to aid Scotchmen who may come here in any way in my power. —I am, &c.,

JOHN C. CATTANACH,
Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sherbrooke.

FROM *The Bradford Observer.*

SIR,—The following letter has been received by me in answer to some inquiries I made with reference to the special inducements held out to intending emigrants to the province of Saskatchewan, more particularly the township of Prince Albert, and also as to the requirements of settlers, &c. It will, I am sure, be valued by persons who are emigrating to Canada, especially by those who are going to the great North-West Territories, which are by many people (well able to judge) considered far superior in climate to Manitoba. I may just explain that the "North-West Territories" beyond the confines of Manitoba are now divided into four new districts or Provinces, viz., Assiniboia and Alberta, which are both bounded on the south by the international boundary line; and Saskatchewan and Athabasca, which are to the north of these. Alberta and Athabasca are bounded on the west by British Columbia.—I am, &c.,

Bradford, February 20th, 1883. PRO PATRIA.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of November 22, and now reply briefly, but to the point. It is presumable that you have some capital. It need not be large, but say about £300, which sum would give you a good start. This country is the finest part of the Saskatchewan, and this section now numbers 7,000 souls, the town itself, rapidly growing, having a population of 1,500; and all the essential industries are already established. Its climate is much finer than that of Manitoba, being free from windstorms. It is a mixed prairie and wooded country, and

timber is abundant. Though 2,000 miles west of Toronto, the capital of Ontario, it is still, by way of Hudson's Bay, nearer Liverpool than that city, and the development of that route is but the question of a few years. The winter climate, though occasionally for a few days severe, is generally very dry and pleasant, and is relished by Old Country people, of whom you will find large numbers here, and all of whom are prospering. The seeding season is variable. I have seen ploughing done in March, but this is not usual. It begins generally about the middle of April, and fall ploughing enables the farmer to get all his grain in in plenty of time. The days are very long in summer, and the weather after June very warm. Grain matures rapidly, and is of remarkably superior and nutritious quality, our wheat being rich in gluten and albuminoids. The soil is very rich, and no manure is necessary. The prairie grass, which is cut in July, furnishes hay in abundance of the best quality. The district is abundantly watered by ponds or lakes and streams. Many Englishmen, from mistaken notions as to the requirements of this country, hamper themselves with all kinds of useless articles, which had better be left at home. The country is perfectly peaceable and orderly, and you do not require to furnish yourself with a small armoury of rifles, guns, revolvers, knives, and what not. These will cost you money, and be of no service to you here, whilst the money will be of great service. Bring all the ready money you can, and come empty-handed otherwise, rather than be encumbered with useless lumber, which will run away with your money in freight. Better come thus and observe the methods of the country, and purchase on the spot what you really need, for you can get everything you require here in abundance. A breech-loader and cartridges will be useful, for feathered game is very abundant. This is all you want in the way of arms. Bedding you must bring, also a tent, and provisions for a year, though you can get supplied here with flour, &c. Salt and fresh provisions also are abundant, but for your trip out you require those things. A team also of light horses, but if aged they must be sound; a wagon, a Toronto reaper and mower, breaking and cross plough, and iron harrows—all these things you can get on your arrival at Winnipeg, and bring them with you. Everything else you can get here that you really require. I think I have given you all the points in a plain and practical shape. The country is very fine; so far as that is concerned there can be no doubt or complaint. But the man must be all right. If you know what economy means, if you are uncomplaining over trifles, and can stand roughing it for a year or two, and are industrious, you must succeed, for here nature has made the farms, and the farmer, who in the eastern Provinces has to begin life with the axe, begins it here with the plough. Bear in mind, too, that here you are under your own flag, and in the midst of a people more attached to the Empire, perhaps, than you are in England. I should recommend you to leave England so that you may be here early in May. You can then go on breaking up your land. Don't come here in April, as the weather in Manitoba in March is stormy.—I am, &c.,

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, C. Mair.
December 29th, 1882.

Writing to the *Scarborough Mercury*, Mr. R. W. Easton, of Rat Portage, and formerly of Kansas, U.S., says under date of the 8th ult.:—"The best time for emigrants to come is the summer months, when the weather is fine, and the roads are good, and business is brisk. Then there is plenty of work for the labouring class, then the farmers or others who want to get land can select it at leisure; whereas in spring they get tired of wading through mud and water, and take the first piece of land they come to, and often regret it after. Of course, in a few years, when the country gets opened up, and more railways and other roads are built, the travelling accommodation will be better; but to the farmer I would say, come now, when there is plenty of land to choose from, and do not wait until the roads are built, for last summer the Canada Pacific Railroad Company built 500 miles of railway in a direct line west into the great prairie of the North-West, and when the work closed down for winter they found the farmers over 100 miles in advance of the railway still. With regard to the labouring class of emigrants, the most of them that I have seen are not much benefited by coming to this country, nor is the country either. Most of them are either railway labourers or from the large cities. They will work a few months, and then they are away to the United States, or some place else, where public works are going on. The class of labourers that are wanted in this country are the farm labourers, not to work for the farmers, but to get farms of their own. Now is the time for them to come, when work is plentiful and the wages are good, and land is easy to be got. £2 will secure 160 acres of Government land, and any man can earn that amount in this country in a week.

"I would advise emigrants from Great Britain who want to get land in America to come to Canada, in preference to the United States. One reason is that any emigrant

who wants to get Government land in the United States has first to become a citizen of that country, whereas in Canada they are still British subjects, and stand on an equal footing with the citizens of Canada. Besides, the customs of the people and the manner of farming are similar to those of Great Britain, so that the farmer has not so much to learn as he has in the United States. With regard to the land in Manitoba, it is as good as any in America. The crops have been good. The average wheat crop of the Province last season was 5 quarters; oats, 8; barley, 5 to 6. The root crops were equally good. In some localities potatoes yielded as high as 12 tons per acre, and turnips as high as 30 tons (2,000 lbs. to the ton in America), other root crops and vegetables equally as good. Fruit is not much cultivated yet, but wild fruit is plentiful. Stock farming is carried on to some extent, some stock-men having over 10,000 head. Sheep-farming is not carried on to any great extent yet. Where I am at present is a timber and mining country. It is 140 miles east of Winnipeg, and is the centre of attraction just now, especially the gold and silver mines. Some of them are very good, yielding as high as £200 to the ton of ore."

HOW THE SONS OF A BARRISTER SETTLED THEMSELVES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Sir,—Twelve months ago Moose Mountain was little more than a geographical expression, and was scarcely known even as a geographical expression outside of the reports of Captain Palliser and Professor Hinde. In the spring of 1882 there was not so much as a single settler in the district; now there are not many sections unoccupied, and it bids fair to take its place as one of the most prosperous portions of the great North-West.

In June, 1882, several small parties were land-hunting in what was then the North-West Territory (now Assiniboia), just beyond the borders of Manitoba, and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Two sons of mine, with a chance companion, formed one of these parties; and what I write is gathered from their letters, written without any view to publicity, but which, full of graphic details, have made me almost as familiar with the facts as if I had myself taken part in them. Land-hunting was no easy work; but at last, in a district from which the wooded heights of Moose Mountain could be seen breaking the northern horizon, the adventurers came upon what seemed a veritable land of promise. No plough had ever broken the soil, and the scattered parties ploughed on section after section, and found that they were at their journey's end. There was indeed one question remaining, a question often mooted about these Western prairies: was there water? My sons solved it for themselves in the only practicable way. They pitched their tent and sunk a well. At fourteen feet they came upon water, to use their own words, "Clear as crystal and cold as ice," and all over the district water has been found at from twelve to sixteen feet. The soil is black loam, varying from fourteen inches to a couple of feet, and resting upon at least twelve to fifteen feet of good clay. All the settlers say that they have a stretch of country not surpassed in any part of the world for agricultural purposes, and those settlers include men who have had experience in England, Scotland, and Ontario.

The district may be roughly said to have its Eastern boundary at the 2nd principal meridian, and to extend west about 60 miles—to range 10°, and it includes the townships from 10 southwards to 4. Much ground has been already broken, and it is expected that there will be a large crop this year. Many frame houses have been erected, and there is already the nucleus of a town, which has been called Carlyle, where a man of enterprise and experience from Southern Manitoba has started a good store, and expects to have a grist mill and a lumber mill soon, for there is splendid water power at hand. Carlyle is on sec. 26, township 7, range 3.

The prairie grasses in the district are of excellent quality, as one might indeed expect; for, as those who have read Captain Palliser's report know, it was of old a favourite haunt of the buffalo, and cattle thrive well. There are multitudes of ducks upon the lakes during the season, and large game is still found on the mountains.

Any one who takes the trouble to mark off on a map the townships set apart as coal lands in the Souris River coal district—the regulations concerning them were published in your excellent journal last week—will understand of what interest the coal question must be to the settlers in Moose Mountain. Some 39 townships—1,400 square miles—have been set apart at the south-western corner of the district; and what with its agricultural and its mineral riches, it is confidently expected that it must very soon be opened up by means of railway lines. Of course, every one knows that a Souris branch line is laid down on the maps from Brandon. If made, it ought to run considerably north of the

perhaps imaginary line now assigned to it. A better line would leave the Canadian Pacific main line at Elk Horn or at Moosomin Station, and go south-west to the coal-fields, a distance of some eighty miles, over a stretch of level prairie presenting no greater engineering difficulties than the crossing of a creek or two. The coalfields go down to the United States frontier, and much coal is found in the creeks even considerably east of the reserved townships.

Let me add for the encouragement of those who think of emigrating that my sons, after a year's experience, and at the end of a severe winter, tell me they never were in better health, and having roughed it and worked hard for twelve months, they say that nothing would tempt them to return permanently to these countries. No one should dream of going who is not ready to rough it and to do for himself a thousand things he could not do at home. Moreover, some capital is essential, though it need not be large, and may be very small if the emigrant is content to work for others for a year or so. I could say much on the subject did I not fear to intrude too far upon your columns; but the sum of the experience which my sons have recorded in their letters convince me that young men of energy, enterprise, and resolution cannot go wrong in seeking fortune in a land which holds out so many inducements to the settler.

I ought to add that those who have settled down in the Moose Mountain district are a most excellent and respectable class, and extremely neighbourly and helpful to one another.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

10, *N. Gt. George's Street, Dublin,* W. H. Kisbey, A.M., T.C.D.
30th April, 1883.

P.S.—I think *The Canadian Gazette* fills a place long prominently vacant, and I wish it every success.

From *The Ross Gazette.*

Sir,—It may interest some of your readers to learn how two of your fellow-townsmen are getting on here who worked for many years in the Ross Brewery. When we came out here, we got employment at once in a brewery at a good salary, and have saved a bit of cash, and last week we took each 160 acres of the Government land, and intend to begin breaking it up as soon as the weather permits—say in May—then build a good house, and get wood for fire ready, leaving our wives there all the winter, while we come into town and work again till the following spring, returning then to break up more for three years, when the Government will give us our papers, and the land will be ours for ever, and worth a few thousand dollars. All at home who are willing to work should come out here—they will be well paid and well fed. Even for taking snow off the streets one gets 10s. per day, and no man ever has a meal without plenty of beef (three times a day). Anyone coming should bring with him plenty of warm clothes, if only second-hand clothes, for he would be able to sell them well to some of his mates. The winters are very severe, but healthy. You never hear of anyone having a cough, although the thermometer has been at 46° below zero. Our summers again are hot and short. The cheapest way to come is by the ————, or some other of the large shippers, and then train direct to Winnipeg. Avoid coming by the Lake route, as it is slow and costs a lot of money to get food on the journey. Our wives and families enjoy good health, and like the country well, and are now quite proud of being farmers' wives, and strongly advise all young women to come out, as they will soon get employment, or, what is better, good husbands. Will be very glad to answer any letters for information from the old country, addressed—

Charles Griffiths, or
George Footitt,
Box 210, General Post Office,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, February 26th, 1883.

A LIVERPOOL MAN LEAVES ONTARIO FOR BRANDON.

From *The Liverpool Mercury.*

Gentlemen,—Some years ago you used to favour me with a small space in your widely-circulated paper for any remarks I chose to make on questions of the day. Perhaps you will not object once more to indulge me, especially as there may be persons in Liverpool who, recollecting me when living in Great Charlotte Street, would like to know what I thought of Canada and of the great North-West. It is now nearly twelve months since I left Ontario for Winnipeg, determined to see the country for myself. Left Cookstown on the 11th April, and commenced a four days' journey by rail some 1,600 or 1,800 miles,

passing through several fine cities belonging to the States. Reaching Winnipeg, I was astonished to find it so fine a city, with buildings equal to any in first-class cities, and shops which would be no disgrace to Liverpool or London. Hearing of Brandon, I came on after three days' stay in Winnipeg, where it was difficult to find accommodation, and where the passengers' luggage exceeded everything imaginable. Thousands upon thousands of packages of every description filled up every available space, and emigrants by the hundred arriving by every train. I question if such a scene could be witnessed in any other part of the world. Nor can it be wondered at that much of the luggage was either lost or destroyed. Brandon is far superior to Winnipeg in respect to situation, Winnipeg lying flat and unhealthy, while Brandon is built on a gently rising ground, with excellent water and plenty of it, and of course easily drained. For a city scarcely two years old, it may be questioned if it can be matched in the world. Streets 66ft. wide, as straight as an arrow and as even as a parlour floor. Hotels and shops of the largest size, and leaving nothing to be desired unless it be plenty of money to pay the extravagant price asked for many things, especially at hotels, where they want 25 cents for two glasses of ale; and for 25 to 50 cents meals, some 75 cents. Last June I paid 35 cents per lb. for beef-steak; now, however, reduced to 20 cents. Wages are good here, but through the winter not much doing; nor could it be wondered at, the cold ranging from 20° to 55° below zero. Sometimes it has been dangerous to go a hundred yards, as you come back perhaps with your nose, ears, or cheek frozen. The past has been the severest winter for many years. Now getting much milder, building is just beginning to start again. Carpenters are now working for $1½ a day; soon $2 to $2½. Masons, bricklayers, plasterers do well here, wages ranging from $3 to $4 per day; day labourers, $2. Barbers also do well here: hair-cutting, 25c.; shaving, 10c. Now with regard to farmers. Any man can get 160 acres for $10, and another 160 pre-emption, which latter he has to pay for, $2½ an acre, after so long a time. If any think of coming here, he need not fear; he can get land or work or both. As to the cold, he will have five or six months summer, and such a summer as he never witnessed in England, maybe—dry and lovely, when he may go and gather strawberries or currants to any amount, and he can prepare for winter, when he may sit by the fire when the cold is too severe for work. Wood is dear, but considering wages, not exorbitant: a load for $6—say a month's supply. Our great want is more railways.

In conclusion, I can scarcely imagine any industrious man who is not doing well in England but will improve his condition by coming here, but he must work.

Brandon, Manitoba, March 13, 1883. THOS. SPENCE.

P.S.—Some carpenters tell me that they have been getting constant work all winter at $2·75 a day. It is a wonderful sight to witness, out on the prairie, land as flat as a pancake, often without a tree, no hedges, cattle roaming at pleasure as fat as they can walk, and hay for cutting. Many who were almost as poor as Job's turkey got rich in a week or month if they could raise $20 speculating in land; but many have overdone it and ruined themselves—got plenty of land, but could not realise when they wanted the cash, and lost all. Servants get $20 a month, and cannot be got at that often. Board is from $5 to $6 a week, meat three times a day; excellent living.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty to forward you a copy of one of the St. John, New Brunswick, papers, containing an account of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in New Brunswick. I think this event deserves to be heralded abroad largely in this country. The greater portion of the people here either never knew or have forgotten the position of the founders of our Dominion, and such a demonstration as this should tend to strengthen the interest of the people here for Canada.

New Brunswick is making great strides, and should be brought more to the front than she is. No doubt you have noticed the recent lease of the St. John and Maine Railway by the New Brunswick Railway, and the prospect of two more lines, viz., the Megantic, and the continuation of the New Brunswick Railway from Edmunston, will shortly be open, besides the progress of the Shore line to connect with the Grand Southern from Cailis to Rutland. These, with the rapid completion of a bridge over the St. John River, will advance the position of St. John materially. There is no doubt St. John is most splendidly situated for manufacturing purposes, and there is not a better climate *in America*. To show you what can be done in that province, I send you two paragraphs taken from a local paper. The person therein named is one of the largest lumber merchants in Canada, and is also largely interested in shipping, besides being interested in banking and other matters. Speaking of St. John again as a manufacturing

city, there cannot be any question as to cheap fuel; then living is cheap there, and the facilities for freight to all parts of the world both summer and winter are unsurpassed. But the greatest point is the climate. They never have either extreme there, and men can stand 25 per cent. more work than in almost any other place in America The evenings are always cool in summer, the days are never excessively hot, and it is equally moderate in winter. Contrast this with the extremes both in summer and winter you find almost all over the American Continent, and you will realise the advantage to workpeople. However, I need not take up your time with details. I think that a great injustice is done to the Province of New Brunswick, and, as it is largely the fault of her own people, I hope to see it remedied.—Yours truly,

Liverpool, June 6. ——— A Friend to N. B.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE EMIGRANTS.

From *The Boston Guardian.*

Sir,—According to promise I send you an account of our voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. We left Liverpool on April 26th, and the two following days were fine. Sea-sickness commenced with some. On Sunday, 29th, Captain ——— conducted a service in the saloon, and several of us local preachers preached on the deck. We had three wet days coming over. When it was fine we arranged our speakers and singers, and spent our time in religious services, and this we found very enjoyable, reminding us of the plain and simple services at home. On Monday, 30th, several recovered from sea-sickness, and continued to do so through the week to May 5th. On Saturday we passed through about 60 miles of ice, from two or three feet thick. The ——— went through it like a dart. The fog was so thick that the captain stayed 24 hours for clear weather. The ice and the large number of seals upon it formed a beautiful sight. The seals were like young lambs in a clover field. All were well on the voyage except John Green, of Sutton St. Edmunds, who slipped and fell when going up some steps. He hurt his side, but not seriously. He will be able to work in a few days. We made a collection amongst the steerage passengers for Green, and got £1 17s. In the saloon they gathered £2 10s. for him, making a total of £4 7s. This shows that a man is cared for from home as well as when at home. William Harlock, aged 79 years, from Ramsey Fen, went with us with his son to another son in Canada. He was not sea-sick once. Many in the neighbourhood of Spalding will remember that my wife is a delicate woman. She felt no ill effects from the sea voyage. I was free from sickness all the time, and ate more food than I do when on land. A word about the officers' treatment of the passengers. This I watched very closely, and I went through the women's department once or twice a day. When there was any little unpleasantness between the passengers the officers put it right as soon as they were acquainted with it. They behaved respectfully and kindly to all passengers. The food was ample, and the best of its kind. Better beef I could not wish to eat. Captain ——— is worthy of all praise. Whenever he was at liberty a few minutes he went amongst the passengers, and I have seen him leading them about when sea-sickness was upon them. He evidently desired to see all happy and comfortable. I would say to all who come to Canada, if they come by the ——— ships they need not fear the voyage. We were twelve days on the water, owing to the fog and the distance we had to go to avoid the ice. We landed at Quebec May 7th. Mr. Stafford, chief agent, paid every attention to the emigrants and their luggage. When that was made safe, Mr. Stafford ordered a dinner for every man, woman, and child, and a grand spread it was, worthy of a country of plenty. When the train was ready, we started for Toronto. We travelled all night and in the morning arrived at Montreal, and another good meal of beef with tea was provided for all. After breakfast we started on for Toronto. We arrived there on the 9th, about 9 o'clock. One of the children was ill, and died just as we entered into Toronto Station. An undertaker was sent for by the Government officer, and the best attention was paid to the mother of the child. The Government have buried the child free of expenses to the parents. When we left the train the farmers came in droves to hire the men. Many were bid good wages. All could have got places at once if they had chosen, but some wished to go with me up to London. When we arrived the farmers screamed with joy to see such a fine lot of men. The men were all engaged at good wages as soon as they were prepared to let themselves, from 16s. to £1 per week, and all found them. I left the last man on the 12th (Saturday). Captain ——— said to me that he had crossed the sea sixty times, and the men that were with me were the finest lot of men and the best behaved he had ever landed in Canada. All being well, I will send some particulars about the country as soon as I can. No one need to be afraid of coming to Canada, if they want work; they are sure of that, and good pay. I will give you my address if anyone wishes to write to me for information on Canada. I think if all be well

I may come to Spalding at the fall, to accompany another number back in the spring. My kind respects to all friends.—I am yours, E. RICHARDSON.

Ingersoll P.O., Box 212,
Ontario, Canada.

FROM *The Hereford Journal.*

SIR,—Before I left England for Canada, only a short six months ago, I had several letters of introduction given to me by different friends to their friends out here. Among them was one to the winner of the following honours—an old Leominsterian, Mr. T. Vale. While glancing down the sporting columns of the *Hamilton Spectator* one morning, I saw his name mentioned as the "number-two-man" in a four-oared crew, and as a likely winner of the Hamilton Spring Cups against a field of eight other crews. On the day of the regatta I took a holiday and went to Hamilton, the Sheffield of Canada, and a lovely city of about 80,000 inhabitants. I reached Hamilton about 10.30, and found it full of sporting men and visitors. I called upon my friend and was shown into his office, but I am sure I did not recognise him as a "white-faced Hereford," which was explained afterwards, when he said, "I have just got home from the West Indies." I gave him my card, and I got the first warm-hearted shake since I left London. He looked for a moment and then exclaimed, "You old hayseed! I am delighted to see you." We spent a few hours driving around the city, and after lunch took a yacht, and made for the boat club. He fitted me up with club colours, and put me on the referee's boat, and said, "Watch the interests of your countryman."

About 4.30 the crews were ordered out, eight in number, which made a very pretty "field" indeed. I kept a close eye upon my friend's crew, who had drawn the favourite position of the course. The referee's boat drew up, and asked "Are you ready? Go." All got off well together, with "Leominster" forging slowly to the front with half a length to his credit, which they never lost until across the winning line, thus winning the much-prized honours by two seconds only; a few seconds longer and the judge's boat hoisted the corresponding colours with those of "Leominster's" boat, and up went the cheers from the grand stand and club houses as the winners paddled slowly to their boat-house.

You will notice in the *Hamilton Spectator*, which I send by same mail, that the winners are now entered for four more silver cups given by a prominent yachtsman in that city. The contest is likely to be a very hot one, but I really think after the performance of our "whiteface" on Saturday last his chances are good to carry home more honours with him.

So far I like Canada very much. The people are very sociable, though their habits vary from yours in England. The climate is perfectly delightful, though my friend tells me I had better provide myself with a "cow-breakfast" (straw hat), as it is liable to blaze down a hundred and even more in the shade any day now.

I live almost entirely upon fruits; they are so plentiful and cheap. For instance, strawberries are only 12 cents a gallon, peaches in season 25 cents a peck, pine apples 5 cents each, and so on in every variety, which are equally abundant.

All crops are said to be looking better than for many years, though slightly backward. I do not admire the style of farming out here; it would be considered very bad in England; but the soil is so rich and the climate so fair that once the seeds are sown they must grow and flourish. All farmers are their own landlords, and seem as happy as princes; but still they do not seem to bestow as much pains upon their houses as even the tenant farmer does in England.

There is a great deal of land speculation in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, and prices are steadily advancing. Nearly every emigrant that comes from England, in fact from Europe, goes straight through, and thousands are flocking in every week.

I must apologise for the space I have taken up in your valuable paper, for which I thank you very much. Yours faithfully,

Dundas, Ontario, June 23rd. IRONMONGER.

FROM *The Glasgow Herald,* SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—As I know the kindly interest which you have been so good as to take in the success of my scheme for the welfare of my little band of pioneer emigrants who left these islands last May for Canada, and are now located at Wapella, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, I have much pleasure in enclosing a letter received by me personally yesterday from the leader of the party, which is one among many which have been received from the emigrants to their friends, all testifying to their unbounded satisfaction in the

change they have made to the new country, where they are able to live in comfort for the rest of their days. Trusting you will excuse me for troubling you with this, I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,

EMILY CATHCART.

Lochboisdale, Western Isles,
September 3, 1883.

DEAR LADY CATHCART,—Yours of 10th July came to hand in due time, which I am most happy to have received, and to have the honour of writing to tell you about our prospects in this good new country. We are all enjoying the best of health since we arrived here, both old and young, and we all feel sure that the country is very healthy. Our land is beautiful also, and surrounded favourably in every way, and the soil is rich. This we know by our crops, as potatoes, turnips, barley, oats, and beans are very good. I have some new potatoes which weigh half a pound already, and they have been only nine weeks in the ground; and other crops are as good as that, better than we used to see at poor old Benbecula, and in every respect we are glad of the change, and would strongly recommend our friends and neighbours to come here as soon as possible. All who are good, strong, able working men, who would be ready to turn their hands to everything that might come their way, should come. Idlers are not wanted. I feel more than happy to see my party doing so well, and they will be a credit to the Highlands. I may mention if my services were required to bring out more people from Uist in the spring that I feel sure they will do well, and I am most willing to do all I can to benefit the poor people at home. We are all glad to hear of Mr. Macdonald being on his way to Manitoba, and that he is coming to see us. I am sure he will be greatly delighted with the country we have here, and also to see us doing so well in our new homes.

I have my house nearly finished, made of logs twenty-three feet long, sixteen broad, eight feet in walls, and my byre is ready, also my hay for two cows and two oxen, which is my stock at present. I may mention that we received great kindness from the Canadian Pacific Railway officials, especially L. H. M'Tavish, land commissioner, near Winnipeg.

I conclude with my respects to you, my Lady, and to Sir Reginald, and remain your most obedient servant,

DONALD MACDIARMID.

Benbecula Colony, Pipestone Creek, North-West Territory,
British N. America, Moosomin P. Office, Wapella,
August 11, 1883.

The following extracts from a leading article in the *Times*, and from a letter addressed to that paper by Lord Castletown, are taken from the issue of October 4th, 1883:—

Deafened by the "boom"—to adopt the latest parlance—of the United States Far West, we are apt momentarily to lose the more modest sounds of progress which reach us from another region, with which we are more closely connected. Lord Castletown's descriptive letter, which we print this morning, of his journey from Montreal to Calgarry, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, will remind our readers that the Canadian Pacific Railway, now approaching completion, is doing for our own North-West what the Northern Pacific Railway is doing for Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and the Yellowstone Park. But although the Canadian Pacific Railway seems destined to play a great part in the development of the great North-West, its primary importance is political. Above all, it is the bond which is to knit together in one firm embrace the members of the Dominion. Not until it is possible to travel in the same train and without quitting British soil from Montreal to the shores of British Columbia will the condition of the federation which unites the several States of British North America be fulfilled and the federation itself be placed upon a firm footing.

From Thunder Bay, on the shores of Lake Superior, the traveller can now be carried, on one continuous line of rails, through Winnipeg, the great and growing capital of Manitoba, to the foot of the Rockies, a distance of some 1,100 miles. Another 500 miles of road must be laid down before Port Moody, on the shores of British Columbia, is reached. This last stage includes the ascent of the Rocky Mountains, the *crux* of the whole undertaking. But it is calculated that even this great barrier will be breasted within a few months. In the Kicking Horse Pass a route, it is said, has been discovered, which shortens the length of the line, as previously estimated, by over ninety miles, and gives it the easiest gradients through the Rockies of any of the Pacific railroads The Rockies once surmounted, the descent over the smiling region of British Columbia will

commence. Besides the most westerly portion of the railway, the section between Thunder Bay and Lake Nipissing still remains uncompleted. This portion, passing through a forbidding country, is the least likely to prove self-supporting. But as completing the through route from Montreal it will be of the utmost value, shortening the journey across the continent greatly by mere mileage, and immensely by time. While the Thunder Bay section remains unfinished, the intending traveller from the Atlantic to Winnipeg, or, in future, to the Pacific seaboard, must either go by steamer across the lakes to Thunder Bay, or, as Lord Castletown and his companions did, journey by way of Chicago. To both routes there are obvious objections. The fastest vessels, even were the lake journey equally direct, cannot make up for the absence of a railroad. The Chicago route may be temporarily convenient, but it is not the inter-colonial railway which was to connect all the units of the Dominion and render them independent of foreign tariffs and foreign routes of transit.

Not until the east and west shores of British North America are connected will Canadians and Englishmen thoroughly appreciate the capacities of the Dominion. The era of "booms" will soon set in in Canada, if it has not set in already. Mighty railways like the Pacific lines of America do for a country in a few years or even months what a century of creaking waggons will fail to do. Towns and tillage appear as if at fairy bidding. As the road nears completion, the enthusiasm of the workers grow apace. The sight of the Pacific will be a tonic as invigorating as the sight of the sea was to the Ten Thousand. When the three thousand miles of line are finished the progress of the Dominion will have assumed another phase. That Canada has a great future in store no one doubts. The Dominion has its wildernesses, but they are far less frequent than its oases. The severe cold in winter, which is the only drawback to the rich lands of Manitoba, should create a hardy race of men, unless experience contradicts itself. With inexhaustible cereal and mineral wealth, the Canadian North-West is at that happy stage of social development when there is land enough for everybody, when labour is highly paid, and when it is not worth a man's while to be lazy. It is the golden age of a country, about which it cannot make too much while it lasts. But, just as children are impatient to become men, a country is ashamed of its childhood and hastens to reach maturity. The Dominion is anxious to fill a larger place in the eye of the world, and one may safely prophesy its success. Given a vast and rich country, with an energetic population communicating its energy to every settler who sets foot upon its shores, and a railway traversing the land from one end to another, nothing short of the superhuman would seem able to stop the Dominion from a career of prosperity.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—"Remember we leave at 9 o'clock to-night," were the last words of Mr. Stephen, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as he left us at the door of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 21st of August; and so we did. At 9.10 the splendid train of eight cars left the Bonaventure Station amid the good-byes of friends and best wishes for a prosperous journey to the North-West. 2,600 miles before us. But what was that when the means of locomotion were so perfect, and such a cheery party of friends were on board? Our "crowd" consisted of, first, Mr. Stephen, the great presiding genius, who has organised what will, I hope, before long prove to be one of the greatest highways of the world; his co-directors, Mr. Angus and Mr. M'Intyre, vice-presidents, Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. Smith; Mr. W. C. Van Horne, general manager; his Royal Highness Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Germany; his Serene Highness Vice-Admiral Count Gleichen, London; the Earl of Lathom, London; Lord Elphinstone, London; Lord Castletown, London; Mr. George P. Bliss, New York; Mr. C. F. Smithers, president of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Howard Potter, Brown Brothers, New York; his Honour Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille; the Hon. A. G. Archibald, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia; Mr. T. E. Kenny, Halifax; Mr. J. B. Duffus, Halifax; Mr. C. A. Grenfell, Mr. William Armit, secretary Hudson's Bay Company, London; Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., London; Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P., London; Colonel Egerton, London; Colonel Needham, 1st Life Guards, London; Sir John Walrond, London; Mr. W. Donaldson, Glasgow; Mr. A. S. M'Clelland, Glasgow; Professor P. A. Simpson, Glasgow University; Mr. J. B. Hamilton, London; Mr. Thomas Reynolds, London; Mr. W. P. Clirehugh, London; Mr. J. G. Sibbald, New York; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Senator, Compton; Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker, House of Commons; Mr. Hartland M'Dougall, Montreal; Mr. Archie Cassils, Montreal; Mr. James P. Dawes, Lachine; Canon Anson, Hon. G. Anson, Hon. E. Ramsay—about 40 in all, travelling in three sleeping cars, beautifully fitted up, and of a much more solid, less gewgaw description than the ordinary Pullman—(1) presi-

dent's car, a masterpiece of comfort on wheels, with kitchen, smoking-room, writing ditto; (2) most charming bedrooms; and, lastly, a directors' car, with beautifully carved wood inside, and with a very pleasant sitting-room at the end. Our actual home for the next ten days was the sleeping car Whapetor.

At 7 the next morning (Sunday) we were at breakfast at Winnipeg, and a most excellent meal it was. I had the pleasure of driving over the town with Mr. Donald Smith, the last governor in the West of the Hudson's Bay Company. He gave us a most graphic account of the growth of this marvellous town and country. . . . Winnipeg itself is admirably situated to be a capital town, standing as it does in the point of land formed by the junction of the Red River and the Assiniboine. There are good, substantial buildings in the town, and it now has every indication of steady sterling prosperity. After a two hours' stay we steamed out of the station across the great prairie—a vast expanse of green for the first 70 miles or so, a country with magnificent hay crops, and a wealth of deep black loam. After a bit we arrived at Portage La Prairie—a flourishing town of about 2,000 people—and then on through very well cultivated lands, good oats, wheat, and potatoes, with all other ordinary vegetables growing to perfection. The settlers all appear most comfortable, and look more ruddy and healthy than the men further south. We kept going through country which in every instance is capable of being settled up with advantage to the settler—some of it as grazing farms, but most of it best fitted for tillage. Regina we reached at night, so were unable to see what is, I believe, a very flourishing place.

Monday morning.—The prairie is now more of a rolling character, and well fitted for grazing, as water exists in plenty all along the line. At about 11 we arrived at Medicine Hat, where the Saskatchewan is crossed. This place strikes me as one that will grow to be a very large town, being the centre of a most fertile district, and being a future port on the Saskatchewan for steamers sailing to Prince Albert. The first boat had just come in, and was lying alongside taking in stones, and the agent told Mr. Stephen that the navigation had not proved at all difficult. Coal of good quality was also found in the neighbourhood, while that which we burnt from Medicine Hat to Calgarry seemed to be of a good class, and to burn with a whiter smoke than that ordinarily used. The latter coal comes from some mines opened by Sir A. Galt and a company of, I believe, English capitalists. After leaving Medicine Hat there is a very steep grade, and after passing that we come on a very flat bit of prairie-land, well adapted at some points for cattle-grazing. There are now no more villages or settlements to speak of, as the track has only been lately laid, but the whole of the land between the Bow and Red Deer rivers seems of the highest order. The grass looks well, close and thick, and even a few oat plants, left by the teamsters, were strong and healthy, with good ears. There seems to be also in many places an immense depth of alluvial soil, and from what I have seen in Nebraska and Dakota, I have no doubt in the world but that as fine crops will be produced and as vast herds of cattle reared as in the best circumstanced prairie-land of the States. We reached Calgarry about 6 p.m., and found it charmingly situated in a sort of hollow in the hills with the Bow River running through it, while the rich grasses and strong soil around it prove that not only for grazing, but agricultural, purposes it will be a great head-centre of all that is valuable to a farming community. Land and town sites are going up daily in value, and it should become, what I believe it will, the Denver of the North-West. We hear to-night that indications of gold and silver are being found in the mountains, and apparently every product necessary for the prosperity of a country is to be obtained, if sought for.

We are now at the end of the track, and we must part company; some of us to go to our ranges, and others to return to their homes by the same perfect route; but before we do part I must say a few words of thanks to those who have throughout this long journey so cared for our necessities and ministered to our wants in every way, and have treated us all with a hospitality unrivalled and a kindness unparalleled. The trip has been a most successful one in every way, and I am sure no men can be more satisfied with all they have seen and done than the directors themselves; but while pressing on this great enterprise as they are, and looking to the settlement of these vast domains as one of their most desirable ends, they should remember that they are carrying out a scheme which will in all probability revolutionise the carrying trade of one part of the world. Once the great line spans this continent from Montreal to the Pacific, China and New Zealand and many of the most important Eastern ports will be three or four days nearer to Europe and her market. The teas and aromatic spices of the East, the wool of New Zealand, and the "hard corn of Manitoba" so highly prized by millers, will travel together in the same cars, and the bond of iron and steam which is now binding every section of the globe will have no more glorious link than the Canadian Pacific Railway. Let

England and these colonies remember that those chains are the ones which connect the mother country with her children; it is by ties of trade and prosperity that the true strings of affection and mutual welfare are knitted, and I believe and feel the great highway we have just passed over may, if strongly supported and bravely protected, prove in the near future one of the great features of what I believe most rational Englishmen and colonists desire—a great confederate commercial union or "Bund" of England and her colonies. Surely the men who have by enterprise, sagacity, and pluck brought this great prospect in the near future deserve well of their fellow men. Let me, therefore, conclude by wishing prosperity to the Canadian Pacific Railway and good luck to the directors and the good train that has brought us 2,600 miles. CASTLETOWN.

The Earl of Carnarvon was, on September 18th, entertained at a banquet by the citizens of Montreal, and made the following speech on that occasion:—

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN,—The welcome that you have just now accorded to me touches me most deeply, and words from me are feeble indeed to acknowledge my deep sense of it. I have long desired, Sir Francis, to see Canada. Long official relations with this country, long personal friendships that it has been my good fortune to form with Canadians, have led me earnestly to desire it; and now at last I have the great pleasure, and believe me that pleasure is doubled when I find myself receiving this most kindly welcome, this most splendid hospitality, in the fair city of Montreal. I am reminded, Sir Francis, by what you have just said, that round your board this evening are gathered representatives from all parts and sections of this great Dominion. We have the representatives of old France, with their kindliness and their courtesies, with the chivalry that belongs to that race, and all of them united in hearty loyalty to our beloved sovereign. We have also representatives here in no small number of English, Scotch, and Irish, those who speak the tongue with which we are familiar, and which it does one good to hear again, after crossing 3,000 miles of salt water. We have indeed representatives of all shades of party politics and opinions. Most grateful to me is the sight, and most gratefully do I acknowledge it to those gentlemen who have so deeply honoured me. Sir Francis, you have been good enough to refer to the Confederation Act of 1867, and to the share, whatever it was, that I had in passing that important measure. As you were speaking I bethought me of those who were my colleagues in England on that occasion. I have the happiness of saying that three at least most distinguished men are present here to-night; my old friends, if I may so say, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Alexander Galt, and Sir Hector Langevin, with whom I have been so pleased to renew an acquaintance, interrupted now for many years. I wish I could number up more. Some have been unavoidably absent by the grave cares of office and by other pressing business, but some are no longer on this side of the great river. If I might, for one moment, single out the remembrance of one for whom I had a deep regard—and I may say a personal affection—it would be the memory of Sir George Cartier. English and French alike may remember him with pleasure and pride. I recall all his charming qualities, and I delight to think that one whose name was so familiar with his generation, and who played so important a part in Canadian politics, is destined to have a statue in Ottawa. In 1867 it was my good fortune to take a small share in England of that important measure. Since then I have been proud, and have looked upon it as the greatest pride in my public life, and I deeply prize the recollection of it. I indeed played but a small part. It was only given to me to place the coping-stone, as it were, upon the edifice which others had built. It was jealousies that were laid aside: the practical unanimity which you, sir, described, that we adopted. These were the true foundations upon which that great measure rested. I try to recall now that I am in Canada what was the position of Canada before that measure became law. There were separate provinces, jealous, and proudly jealous, of their rights. There was much sacrifice of personal feeling and of legal rights; and there was, as those of my three colleagues who are here will remember, great anxiety in discussing the great difficulties in adjusting the balance of power between the Dominion Government and the sovereign rights of the several States. How great that difficulty was can be best imagined when we remember that it cost that great Republic across our border a long and bloody war to determine it, and that after that war, and after one hundred years of national existence, even now questions involving the rights of the Federal Government and of the States will from time to time come up to be decided by the peaceful arbitration of the tribunals. It was, therefore, no easy matter I say to adjust skilfully that balance of power, and for fifteen or sixteen years this great Dominion has worked on without any

great friction. It shows, therefore, that the engineers who framed the machinery did not greatly miscalculate the power of the respective parts to each other. Gentlemen, pray think for one moment how isolated was the position of those provinces, with separate custom-houses along the frontier guarding the commerce of each State, hostile tariffs interfering with the free transmission of goods. Men bought and sold in those different States with different currencies; they weighed out the articles by a different scale of weights and measures; banking was carried on under different conditions; and the postal service, which now ranges with perfect uniformity from one end of the Dominion to the other, was a different system in each different State, and now all that has been united and brought under one common system. More than that, we have seen every great question peaceably and naturally solved. There was the Hudson's Bay Company question, which, I remember, was the perplexity and vexation of every politician that came within the walls of Downing Street, a question that ranked second only to the Newfoundland fisheries in complexity, a question that was made up of charter rights and historical researches and local opinions and conflicting views, all heaped one upon another, Pelion upon Ossa. And all this has been quietly and, I think, successfully solved, and I might say solved to the satisfaction of both parties, if I am to judge, or if I can form any judgment, by the present price at which the Hudson's Bay Company shares stand. And lastly, gentlemen, when the Confederation Act was passed, the great North-West was a lone land of mystery and of myth; it is now added to and incorporated in the Dominion, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, stretching like a great bar of iron from sea to sea, traversing that vast continent which is washed by two oceans, opens up boundless realms of fertility to the resources, to the industry, to the happiness of the human race. I was told the other day that just after the Confederation Act passed the number of letters that were sent—I think it was in a week or a fortnight, I forget which—from the Red River Territory, as it then was called, to England, was some fifty or sixty; I am told now that it numbers over 10,000. What does that mean? It means this: that children are writing to their parents, that fresh bonds of affection are growing up between individuals—bonds of affection that will throw out, I trust, good and worthy examples to you, and that will hold you by another tie of loyalty to the mother country. More than 2,000 years ago Plato said, "Time, infinite time, is the maker of cities"; but had Plato lived in these days he would have had to qualify that assertion, if he had seen Winnipeg start into existence in the course of two years. Sir Francis, it has been my good fortune during the last few weeks —all too short for my own pleasure—to see much of old and settled Canada. I have seen Quebec, with its picturesque ramparts and its historical associations; I have seen Montreal, with its fair palaces; I have seen Ottawa, with its stately Parliament House; I have seen Hamilton, embosomed in trees; Kingston, with its Military College and its Thousand Islands; and Toronto, with its English spirit and energy. All those I have seen, and while life remains the recollection of it will never fade from my memory; but I have also seen, and with inexpressible pleasure, on every side of me the evidences of prosperity, of comfort, of content. I have recognised a land, not of luxuries, but a land where the necessaries of life abound, and where the life of her citizens is manly, simple, vigorous. Oh, gentlemen, may that long last; may that long be your lot, and I trust that none of the corruptions of modern civilisation—neither the love of money nor the feverish desire of speculation—may ever tempt you to forfeit that which seems to me to be the crown of glory to you. But I know that it is sometimes said that questions arise and difficulties, and even, perhaps, some little friction in different parts of your constitutional machinery. Well, my answer to that is two-fold: first of all, I remember the words of a very wise sage of old who said that every well-constituted State required a discordant concord. From time to time it is needed that the waters of your lake should be stirred in order to keep them pure; and in the next place, these difficulties, these slight frictions, are incident to all human workmanship. I would venture to say to your statesmen, and, if I dare to take upon myself, I believe that it would be the opinion of the highest tribunals, that that act is not to be construed merely as a municipal act; it is to be viewed as a treaty and as an alliance; and I would say to the great mass and body of the people that no legislative or constitutional machinery can be maintained in its efficiency unless there be sobriety of judgment and plain common sense on their part. Gentlemen, what is it that has created this great prosperity that I admire so much; what magician is it who is waving his wand over your magnificent country? I believe it to be, first of all, that you owe deep obligations to your statesmen, those who originally conceived the design, those again who, whatever their differences of opinion might have been, loyally accepted it when it had become law—next I believe you owe much to this noble country, so rich in all gifts; and, lastly, to the free and great people that live within it. Gentlemen, the greatest gift that England has bestowed upon you seems to me to be this:

that we have given you absolute, unqualified, unstinted freedom in self-government. I say unstinted freedom in self-government, combined with a union with the ancient monarchy of England. But, gentlemen, no gift, no heritage, if it is to endure, can remain unimproved. Nations, like men, ever rise to a higher conception of their duties, or they sink. And I apprehend that the law of all individual and political life is this—that there must be a constant progress, but orderly, harmonious progress. May such be your lot; may you go on from political strength to political strength in the course which you have already adopted. The nations of the older world are passing through a time of difficulties and trials, which perplexes many and strains the nerve of many. I am not myself gloomy; I believe in the triumph of right principle, but in our evening sky there are many clouds which may cause at least anxiety. With you on this side of the Atlantic the difficulties are very different; you have great and new problems to work out, problems as important to yourselves as they are important, I believe, to the welfare of the whole human race. May I only express this hope that in working out these questions, they will be worked out on the old lines of a God-fearing and law-abiding people. One word more. Canada is no ordinary possession of the Crown—none may rank entirely beside her, even in the group of noble nationalities which England, the mother of nations, has planted abroad. But as your position, gentlemen, is great, so also are your duties and responsibilities great. You have to deal with many of the questions that in ordinary circumstances an independent power would have to deal with; questions arising out of your Federal Government, out of your settlement of new countries; aye, and I would even say, out of your foreign relations. I pray you only so to administer this great trust which has been confided to you, that you may administer it in an imperial and not merely a colonial spirit. We have, thank God, many ties, some visible, some hardly perceptible, and these are not the least strong to bind us together. One very important is the most visible of all, to which you, Sir Francis, alluded a short time since, when you gave the health of his Excellency the Governor-General. He is the representative of the sovereign in this country, and if on the eve of the departure of my noble friend, Lord Lorne, I may be permitted to say one word without presumption, it would be this: it has been my fortune to have to deal with several Governors-General of this country, and I may truly say, to the best of my belief, none of them ever administered their great trust in a more single-minded and unselfish spirit; none have ever sought more fully than Lord Lorne to identify himself with Canada and Canadian interests. It will be hard, I think, to find his equal, but though his successor, I believe, will labour to follow in his footsteps in this respect, I cannot view without regret—for pray believe me, I was before I came here half a Canadian at heart and now I am an entire Canadian—I cannot as a Canadian view his departure without sincere regret. There are yet some other ties of connection between Canada and the mother country, which are very powerful; I fain would see more Canadians go to England; I would fain see more Englishmen enjoy the happiness of a welcome in Canadian homes. I am quite sure that both parties gain largely by the intercourse. Canada may gain somewhat from the accumulated wealth of learning, of literature, of mental activity in England, from the great heritage which has come down to us in these respects through unbroken centuries of civilisation; but England may gain, I am confident, still more largely by contact with the free and simple and natural life of Canada. Coming as I do from the artificial and the sometimes overheated atmosphere of European life, I welcome the air bath in which I am plunged here in Canada. I would almost venture to bring to mind those exquisite lines of Milton:—

> "As one who long in populous cities pent,
> Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,
> Forth issuing on a summer morn to breathe
> Among the pleasant cottages and farms,
> Adjoined, from each thing met, conceives delight."

Such, gentlemen, have been my feelings during the last few weeks I have spent in Canada. Gentlemen, I have trespassed longer, much longer, than I desire. I only wish that I could find words adequately to express the pleasure with which I have seen this great country, to express the overwhelming boundless kindness and hospitality which has covered me from the first hour that I set foot on Canadian soil, to the last hour that I am with you; that I could express the sense that during the whole time that I have been here I had been in England, and in the happiest parts of England, and lastly, that I could express my ardent desire that the connection of this great country may strengthen with her strength and grow with her growth. Gentlemen, in legislation, in self-government, you are, and may you ever remain, free as the winds of heaven, but in loyalty to the crown, in love to the mother country, may you ever be bound in chains of adamant. Individuals pass swiftly, like shadows, across the mortal scenes, but the life of the State is a long one; that which to the individual is so long is to the State a very short affair; party politics cannot divide us. Statesmanship has many forms and many voices, but in spite of all these,

individuals may do much. Let us in our generation teach our children on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean that we in Canada and in England are kith and kin, members of a common family, subjects of a common sovereign, and united to each other by ties of loving affection that time in its course can only strengthen.

THE LAND SYSTEM—FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

Though free grants of land are practically to be procured in every part of the Dominion, the system is not the same in all the provinces. For the information of the reader we subjoin an outline of the system in each province.

Nova Scotia.—In this province there are about 10,000,000 acres, nearly one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and rivers. Of the whole extent, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for cultivation. Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d. sterling per acre. Here, as in all the other provinces, the purchase of land carries with it the ownership of all minerals found therein.

New Brunswick.—This province contains 17,347,360 acres, of which 13,000,000 are fit for cultivation, with only some 730,000 under actual improvement. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of Crown lands to be selected for settlement. One hundred acres of land so surveyed may be located to immigrants or other male settlers of the age of eighteen years and upwards who do not own other land in the province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

"On payment of $20 cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labour on such roads and bridges to the extent of $10 per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or officer appointed to superintend the same.

"He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall, within two years thereafter, satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land.

"He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of said land, and performed the labour in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid $20 in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the 100 acres so located as aforesaid; provided always that, should the means of such person locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence."

Under this system several colonies of English and Scotch emigrants have been settled in New Brunswick within the past few years.

Prince Edward Island.—The land in this rich and prosperous province is nearly all taken up and under cultivation.

Quebec.—This province covers a territory of 210,000 square miles in round numbers, or about 120,000,000 acres, 10,678,931 acres of which have been conceded in fiefs and seigniories, 8,950,953 acres are held in the townships in free and common soccage, and 6,400,359 acres are divided into farm lots. There remain about 100,000,000 acres of land yet to be surveyed.

The Government of Quebec are in a position to offer for colonisation 6,400,000 acres of land, divided into farm lots, nearly half of which are accessible by means of good roads, and more than two-thirds are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from 20 to 60 cents per acre (10d. to 2s. 6d. sterling). Upon eight of the great colonisation roads every male colonist and emigrant, being at least eighteen years of age, may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The number of acres of land at present set aside to be disposed of in free grants is 84,050; but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may increase the quantity if found necessary.

By the end of the fourth year the grantee must build a habitable dwelling on his lot and have 12 acres under cultivation; he can then take out letters patent which make him absolute proprietor.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may at any time lay aside a district of country for the purpose of establishing a colony or settlement of persons who come to the province as one party.

There is in the province of Quebec a homestead law, under which the immigrant's property, on certain conditions, is exempt from seizure.

ONTARIO.—This province has a territory of 101,733 square miles, or 65,000,000 acres, and Crown lands may be purchased at 1s. an acre and upwards, according to situation. The free grant system is as follows:—"Every head of a family can obtain gratis 200 acres of land, and any person eighteen years of age may obtain 100 acres in the free grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become in a few years, when the land shall have become cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are: to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop in five years, to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year."

The patent is not issued till the end of five years.

There is a homestead law in force in Ontario whereby the land of the settler is protected from seizure for a certain number of years, and thus preserved for his family, no matter what financial difficulties he may get into.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—The following Regulations for the sale and settlement of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall, on and after the 1st day of January, 1882, be substituted for the Regulations now in force, bearing date the 25th day of May last:—

1. The surveyed lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall, for the purpose of these Regulations, be classified as follows:—

Class A.—Lands within twenty-four miles of the main line or any branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or either side thereof.

Class B.—Lands within twelve miles, on either side, of any projected line of railway (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway) approved by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette.*

Class C.—Lands south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway not included in Class A or B.

Class D.—Lands other than those in Classes A, B, and C.

2. The even-numbered sections in all the foregoing classes are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

a. Except in Class D where they may be affected by colonisation agreements as hereinafter provided.

b. Except where it may be necessary, out of them, to provide wood lots for settlers.

c. Except in cases where the Minister of the Interior, under provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain lands, and sell them at public auction or otherwise deal with them as the Governor in Council may direct.

3. The odd-numbered sections in Class A are reserved for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

4. The odd-numbered sections in Classes B and C shall be for sale at $2·50 per acre, payable at time of sale.

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor in Council.

5. The odd-numbered sections in Class D shall be for sale at $2 per acre, payable at time of sale.

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor in Council.

b. Except lands affected by colonisation agreements, as hereinafter provided.

6. Persons who, subsequent to survey, but before the issue of the Order in Council of 9th October, 1879, excluding odd-numbered sections from homestead entry, took possession of land in odd-numbered sections by residing on and cultivating the same, shall, if continuing so to occupy them, be permitted to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries as if they were on even-numbered sections.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

7. The prices for pre-emption lots shall be as follows:—

For lands in Classes A, B, and C, $2·50 per acre.

For lands in Class D, $2 per acre.

Payment shall be made in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as a settler may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for the homestead to which such pre-emption lot belongs.

COLONISATION—PLAN NUMBER ONE.

8. Agreements may be entered into with any company or person (hereinafter called the party) to colonise and settle tracts of land on the following conditions:—

a. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these regulations.

b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in Class D.

9. The odd-numbered sections within such tract may be sold to the party at $2 per acre, payable, one-fifth in cash at the time of entering into the contract, and the balance in four equal annual instalments from and after that time. The party shall also pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it, the same to be payable in four equal annual instalments at the same time as the instalments of the purchase money. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be charged on all past due instalments.

a. The party shall, within five years from the date of the contract, colonise its tract.

b. Such colonisation shall consist in placing two settlers on homesteads on each even-numbered section, and also two settlers on each odd-numbered section.

c. The party may be secured for advances made to settlers on homesteads according to the provisions of the 10th section of the Act 44 Vic., chap. 16. (The Act passed in 1881 to amend the Dominion Lands Acts.)

d. The homesteads of 160 acres shall be the property of the settler, and he shall have the right to purchase the pre-emption lot belonging to his homestead at $2 per acre, payable in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as he may under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts obtain a patent for his homestead.

e. When the settler on a homestead does not take up the pre-emption lot to which he has a right, the party may within three months after the settler's right has elapsed purchase the same at $2 per acre, payable in cash at the time of purchase.

10. In consideration of having colonised its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub section *b* of the last preceding clause, the party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half the original purchase money of the odd-numbered sections in its tract.

a. During each of the five years covered by the contract an enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations, and for each *bona fide* settler so found therein a rebate of $120 shall be credited to the party; but the sums so credited shall not in the aggregate at any time exceed $120 for each *bona fide* settler found within the tract, in accordance with the said sub-section, at the time of the latest enumeration.

b. On the expiration of the five years an enumeration shall be made of the *bona fide* settlers on the tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the manner stipulated for in sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of $40 per settler shall be credited to the party, which sum, when added to those previously credited, will amount to one-half of the purchase money of the odd-numbered sections and reduce the price thereof to $1 per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed in conformity with sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations, then, for each settler fewer than the required number or not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit $160 of rebate.

c. If at any time during the existence of the contract the party shall have failed to perform any of the conditions thereof the Governor in Council may cancel the sale of the land purchased by it and deal with the party as may seem meet under the circumstances.

d. To be entitled to rebate the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonised and settled in accordance with sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations.

PLAN NUMBER TWO.

11. To encourage settlement by capitalists who may desire to cultivate larger farms than can be purchased where the regulations provide that two settlers shall be placed on each section (but without diminishing the number of settlers required to be placed within each township), agreements may be entered into with any company or person (hereinafter called the party) to colonise and settle tracts of land on the following conditions:—

a. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these regulations.

b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in Class D.

c. All the land within the tract may be sold to the party at $2 per acre, payable in cash, at the time of entering into the contract. The party shall, at the same time, pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it.

d. The party shall, within five years from the date of the contract, colonise the township or townships comprised within its tract.

e. Such colonisation shall consist in placing one hundred and twenty-eight *bona fide* settlers within each township.

12. In consideration of having colonised its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub-section *e* of the last preceding clause, the party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half of the original purchase-money of its tract.

a. During each of the five years covered by the contract an enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section *e* of clause 11 of these regulations, and for each *bona fide* settler so found therein a rebate of $120 shall be repaid to the party; but the sums so repaid shall not, in the aggregate, at any time exceed $120 for each *bona fide* settler found within the tract, in accordance with the said sub-section at the time of the latest enumeration.

b. On the expiration of the five years an enumeration shall be made of the *bona fide* settlers placed by the party in its tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the manner stipulated for in sub-section *e* of clause 11 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of $40 per settler shall be repaid, which sum when added to those previously repaid to the party will amount to one-half of the purchase-money of its tract and reduce the price thereof to $1 per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, then, for each settler fewer than the required number or not settled in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit $160 of rebate.

c. To be entitled to rebate, the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonised and settled in accordance with sub-section *e* of clause 11 of these regulations.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

13. The Government shall give notice in the *Canada Gazette* of all agreements entered into for the colonisation and settlement of tracts of land under the foregoing plans in order that the public may respect the rights of the purchasers.

TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

14. The Minister of the Interior may direct the reservation of any odd or even numbered section having timber upon it, to provide wood for homestead settlers; and each such settler may, where the opportunity for so doing exists, purchase a wood lot, not exceeding 20 acres, at the price of $5 per acre in cash.

15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are hereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

PASTURAGE LANDS.

16. Under the authority of the Act 44 Vict., chap. 16, leases of tracts for grazing purposes may be granted on the following conditions:—

a. Such leases to be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

b. In surveyed territory, the land embraced by the lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsurveyed territory, the party to whom a lease may be promised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made, at his own expense, by a Dominion Lands Surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor-General; and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.

c. The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of $10 for every 1,000 acres embraced by his lease, and shall within three years from the granting of the lease place on the tract one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall during its term maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.

d. After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon the tract lease, the lessee may purchase land within his leasehold for a home farm and *corral*, paying therefor $2 per acre in cash.

e. Failure to fulfil any of the conditions of his lease shall subject the lessee to forfeiture thereof.

17. When two or more parties apply for a grazing lease of the same land, tenders shall be invited, and the lease shall be granted to the party offering the highest premium therefor in addition to the rental. The said premium to be paid before the issue of the lease.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or Police or Military Bounty Warrants.

19. These Regulations shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; or to sections 11 and 29 in each Township which are School lands, or sections 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

By Order,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Surveyor-General.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 23rd December, 1881.

British Columbia.—In this province any male person, being a British subject of the age of eighteen years, may acquire the right to pre-empt any unoccupied, unsurveyed, and unreserved Crown lands (not being an Indian settlement) not exceeding 320 acres, to the north and east of the Cascades, and 160 acres in the rest of the colony. A fee of $2 is to be paid for recording such pre-emption. The occupation shall be a continuous *bona fide* personal residence for four years, and when the lands are surveyed the price shall not exceed $1 per acre, and the pre-emptor shall have the right to buy his claim.

If, during the first four years, the pre-emptor shall cease to occupy his pre-emption claim, the Commissioners of Lands may cancel his claim, and cause all improvements and deposits to be forfeited.

The upset price of surveyed lands is $1 per acre. Leases to any extent of unpre-empted and unsurveyed lands, for pastures or cutting timber, spars, etc., and of 500 acres for cutttng hay, may be granted by the Governor in Council, subject to such rent, terms, etc., as the Governor in Council may order.

LIST OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Length of Line. Completed.	Under Construction.
	Miles.	Miles.
Albert	50	
Atlantic and North-West	...	8
Bay of Quinté Navigation Company	3·50	
Canada Atlantic	80	100
Canada Southern	329·43	
Canadian Pacific, October, 1883 (see page)	2,000 about	1,300 about
Carillon and Grenville	13	
Central Ontario	32	80
Chatham Branch	9	
Cobourg, Peterboro', and Marmora	47	
Credit Valley	183·50	
Fredericton	22·50	
Grand Southern	82·50	
Grand Trunk and leased lines	1,235·50	
Great Western	607·07	
London and Port Stanley	23·66	
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce	168·35	
London, Huron, and Bruce	68·89	929·71
Brantford, Norfolk, and Port Burwell	34·74	
Galt and Guelph	27·00	
Great American and European Short Line Company (Oxford and New Glasgow)		
Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company	79·75	
Intercolonial	840	
International	69·66	
Kent Northern	18	9
Kingston and Pembroke	71	38
Manitoba and South-Western	50	
Massawippi Valley	34	
Midland	143·65	
Toronto and Nipissing	105·50	
Victoria	55·00	
Whitby, Fort Perry, and Lindsay	46·50	450·15
Grand Junction	90·00	
Toronto and Ottawa	9·00	
	...	70·66
Montreal and Vermont Junction	23·60	
Montreal and Sorel	47	
Napanee, Tamworth, and Quebec	...	77·50
Napierville Junction and Quarry Company	...	5
New Brunswick	174	
New Brunswick and Canada	127	
Northern and North-Western	377·54	
Nova Scotia, Nictaux, and Atlantic	...	75
Ontario and Quebec	...	199
Petitcodiac and Elgin	14	
Portage, Westbourne, and North-Western	35	
Pontiac and Pacific Junction	4	
Prince Edward Island	198·50	
Quebec and Lake St. John	42	
Quebec Central	145	
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental	339	
Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly	43	
St. John and Maine	92	
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59	
St. Martins and Upham	30	
South-Eastern	161·00	
Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence	63·00	260
Montreal, Portland, and Boston	36·00	
Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32	
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce	191·50	
Waterloo and Magog	23·00	33·10
Missisquoi Valley	10·10	... 47
Welland	25	
Western Counties	67	
Windsor and Annapolis	84	
Windsor Branch	32	
Total (say)	9,105	2,305·16

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MILEAGE DISTANCES ON THE MAIN LINE (APPROXIMATE).

Montreal to Ottawa	120	
Ottawa to Chalk River	126	246
Chalk River to North Bay	118	364
North Bay to Sudbury	80	444
Sudbury to Michipicoten	225	669
Michipicoten to Pic	140	809
Pic to Jack Fish River	100	909
Jack Fisk River to Nepigon	30	939
Nepigon to Port Arthur	65	1,004
Port Arthur to S. Ignace	153	1,157
S. Ignace to Rat Portage	147	1,304
Rat Portage to Winnipeg	135	1,439
Winnipeg to Brandon	132	1,571
Brandon to Broad View	131	1,702
Broad View to Moose Jaw	135	1,837
Moose Jaw to Swift Current	112	1,949
Swift Current to Medicine Hat	149	2,098
Medicine Hat to Calgary	179	2,277
Calgary to Padmore	55	2,332
Padmore to Summit	67	2,399
Summit to Kicking Horse	47	2,446
Kicking Horse to North Bank of Beaver	30	2,476
Beaver to Summit of Selkirks	23	2,499
Selkirks to Columbia Crossing	40	2,539
Columbia Crossing to East Skushwap Lake	46	2,585
Shushwap to Kamloops	75	2,660
Kamloops to Port Moody	215	2,875

MILEAGE DISTANCES—BRANCH LINES.

		MILES.
Eastern Division	St. Lin	15
	St. Eustache	8
	St. Jerome	12
	Ottawa to Aylmer	9
	Carleton to Brockville	46
	Smith's Falls to Perth	12
	Sudbury to Algoma Mills	100
		202
Western Division	Winnipeg to Stonewall	20
	Do. to Selkirk	20
	Do. to St. Vincent	68
	Do. to Manitoba City	103
	Pembina Mountain to Gretna	14
		227

VALUE OF FISHERIES OF THE DOMINION.

PROVINCES.	VALUE.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.
Nova Scotia	$6,291,061.46	$6,214,781.50	$7,131,418.36
New Brunswick	2,744,446.58	2,930,904.58	3,192,338.85
Quebec	2,631,556.45	2,751,962.50	1,976,515.81
Prince Edward Island	1,675,088.90	1,955,289.80	1,855,687.25
British Columbia	713,335.32	1,454,321.26	1,842,675.05
Ontario	444,491.00	509,903.00	825,457.02
Total	$14,499,979.71	$15,817,162.64	$16,824,092.34

RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the progress of the Railway interest of the Dominion from the 30th June, 1876, to the 30th June, 1882:—

YEAR.	Paid-up Capital.	Mileage in Operation.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.
	Dollars.	Miles.			Dollars.	Dollars.
Year ended 30th June, 1876	317,795,468	5,157	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721
Do. do. 1877	326,328,976	5,574	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091
Do. do. 1878	360,617,186	6,143	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102
Do. do. 1879	362,086,138	6,484	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,282
Do. do. 1880	371,051,192	6,891	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705
Do. do. 1881	389,285,700	7,260	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,569	20,121,418
Do. do. 1882	415,611,810	8,069	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES OF THE ORDINARY ARTICLES OF RAIMENT REQUIRED BY THE WORKING CLASSES—1882.

ARTICLES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Coats, under, tweed ...	22 0 to 34 0	16 0 to 24 0	18 0 to 24 0	... to 28 0	24 0 to 40 0
,, over, ,, ...	32 0 ,, 40 0	32 0 ,, 48 0	20 0 ,, 28 0	... ,, 36 0	32 0 ,, 56 0
Trousers, ,, ...	12 0 ,, 16 0	12 0 ,, 20 0	8 0 ,, 14 0	... ,, 16 0	10 0 ,, 20 0
Vests, ,, ...	8 0 ,, 10 0	4 0 ,, 8 0	6 0 ,, 8 0	... ,, 10 0	8 0 ,, 20 0
Shirts, flannel	5 0 ,, 6 0	8 0 ,, 10 0	4 0 ,, 5 0	... ,, 6 0	4 0 ,, 14 0
,, cotton	4 0 ,, 5 0	4 0 ,, 6 0	2 0 ,, 3 6	... ,, 2 0	2 6 ,, 6 0
,, under, "wove"	5 0 ,, 6 0	4 0 ,, 5 0	2 0 ,, 4 0	... ,, 2 6	2 6 ,, 8 0
Drawers, woollen, ,,	4 0 ,, 6 0	4 0 ,, 6 0	2 0 ,, 4 0	... ,, 2 6	2 6 ,, 8 0
Socks, worsted...	0 10 ,, 1 8	1 0 ,, 2 6	1 0 ,, 2 0	... ,, 1 0	2 6 ,, 3 0
,, cotton	0 9 ,, 1 0	0 5 ,, 0 10	0 7 ,, 0 10	... ,, 0 7	0 5 ,, 1 0
Boots	10 0 ,, 16 0	12 0 ,, 18 0	4 0 ,, 10 0	8 0 ,, 14 0	12 0 ,, 20 0
Hats, felt	2 6 ,, 7 0	5 0 ,, 15 0	3 6 ,, 5 0	... ,, 4 0	4 0 ,, 12 0
Flannel, per yard	0 10 ,, 1 3	1 6 ,, 2 6	1 6 ,, 2 0	... ,, 1 6	2 6 ,, 3 0
Cotton shirting, per yd.	0 4 ,, 0 6	0 4 ,, 0 6	0 5 ,, 0 8	... ,, 0 7	... ,, 0 10
Sheeting, ,,	0 6 ,, 0 10	0 5 ,, 0 6	0 4 ,, 0 6	... ,, 1 2	... ,, 1 3
Blankets, per pair	12 0 ,, 20 0	16 0 ,, 24 0	14 0 ,, 16 0	... ,, 16 0	12 0 ,, 28 0
Rugs	7 0 ,, 12 0	7 0 ,, 14 0	6 0 ,, 8 0	... ,, 8 0	4 0 ,, 12 0
Canadian Cloth	2 6 ,, 4 0	3 0 ,, 4 0	2 0 ,, 3 6	... ,, 3 0	4 0 ,, 6 0

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES OF THE ORDINARY ARTICLES OF FOOD, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE WORKING CLASSES—1882.

ARTICLES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Bread, white	0 6½ to 0 7	... to 0 9	... to 0 4	... to 0 3½	... to 0 5
,, brown	0 5 ,, 0 7	... ,, 0 10	... ,, 0 4	... ,, 0 4	... ,, 0 4
Butter, salt	0 8 ,, 0 10	0 10 ,, 1 0	0 9 ,, 0 11	... ,, 0 10	... ,, 1 3
,, fresh	0 10 ,, 1 4	... ,, 1 3	0 10 ,, 1 0	... ,, 1 0	... ,, 1 8
Cheese...	0 7 ,, 0 8	0 7½ ,, 0 8	0 6½ ,, 0 8½	... ,, 0 8	0 9 ,, 0 10
Milk, per quart	0 3 ,, 0 4	0 3 ,, 0 3½	0 2½ ,, 0 3½	... ,, 0 3½	... ,, 0 5
Beef, per lb.	0 4½ ,, 0 7	0 3 ,, 0 6	0 4 ,, 0 6	0 3 ,, 0 7½	0 5 ,, 0 10
Mutton, ,, ...	0 4 ,, 0 6	0 4 ,, 0 5	0 2½ ,, 0 3½	0 3½ ,, 0 5	0 10 ,, 1 0
Pork, ,, ...	0 5 ,, 0 6	0 4½ ,, 0 6	0 3½ ,, 0 4½	0 5 ,, 0 6	... ,, 0 10
Bacon, ,, ...	0 7 ,, 0 8	0 8 ,, 0 9	... ,, 0 6	... ,, 0 7	... ,, 0 10
Ham, ,, ...	0 7 ,, 0 8	0 7½ ,, 0 8½	0 6 ,, 0 7	... ,, 0 7½	0 10 ,, 0 11
,, shoulders, per lb....	0 5½ ,, 0 7	0 6½ ,, 0 7½	0 5 ,, 0 6	... ,, 0 6½	0 7½ ,, 0 10
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	17 0 ,, 23 0	16 0 ,, 22 0	20 0 ,, 26 0	... ,, 23 0	40 0 ,, 60 0
Herrings, per barrel ...	22 0 ,, 24 0	16 0 ,, 24 0	26 0 ,, 15 0	... ,, 24 0	... ...
Eggs, per dozen	0 6½ ,, 1 0	1 0 ,, 1 9	0 6 ,, 0 8	... ,, 1 0	... ,, 1 8
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	22 0 ,, 26 0	24 0 ,, 28 0	24 0 ,, 28 0	... ,, 28 0	... ,, 24 0
,, 2nd ,,	20 0 ,, 24 0	20 0 ,, 24 0	20 0 ,, 24 0	... ,, 26 0	... ,, 20 0
,, buckwheat, per 100 lbs	10 0 ,, 12 0	... ,, 10 0	9 0 ,, 12 0	... ,, 11 0	... ...
Corn meal, ,,	8 0 ,, 10 0	6 0 ,, 14 0	... ,, 8 6	... ,, 10 0	... ,, 16 0
Oatmeal, ,,	12 0 ,, 15 0	12 0 ,, 14 0	... ,, 12 0	... ,, 11 0	... ,, 16 0
Rice, per lb.	0 2½ ,, 0 4	0 2½ ,, 0 3	0 3½ ,, 0 4	... ,, 0 2½	... ,, 0 5
Sugar, brown	0 4½ ,, 0 5	0 4 ,, 0 4½	0 3½ ,, 0 4	... ,, 0 4½	0 4½ ,, 0 5½
Candles	0 5 ,, 0 6	... ,, 0 5	... ,, 0 7	... ,, 0 7½	... ,, 1 3
Soap, yellow	0 2 ,, 0 3	0 2½ ,, 0 3	0 2 ,, 0 3	... ,, 0 3	0 4 ,, 0 5
Potatoes, per bushel ...	1 8 ,, 2 6	1 3 ,, 2 6	1 6 ,, 2 0	... ,, 1 3	... ,, 3 4
Salt, ,, ...	1 8 ,, 2 6	1 0 ,, 2 0	... ,, 1 0	... ,, 1 8	... ,, 4 6
Coffee	1 0 ,, 1 8	1 6 ,, 1 9	0 8 ,, 1 3	1 0 ,, 1 3	1 3 ,, 1 10
Tea, black...	1 8 ,, 2 6	1 8 ,, 2 6	0 10 ,, 1 8	1 0 ,, 2 0	... ,, 2 6
,, green...	1 8 ,, 2 6	1 8 ,, 2 6	3 4 ,, 4 0	1 8 ,, 3 6	... ,, 2 6
Beer, per quart	0 2½ ,, 0 5	... ,, 0 5	0 2½ ,, 0 3½	0 2½ ,, 0 4	... ,, 0 5
Tobacco	2 6 ,, 4 0	2 0 ,, 4 0	... ,, 1 9	... ,, 1 7	2 0 ,, 3 6
Firewood, per cord ...	12 0 ,, 16 0	12 0 ,, 28 0	20 0 ,, 24 0	... ,, 14 0	30 0 ,, 40 0

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Summary of Exports of the Dominion in 1882.

ARTICLES.	Produce.	Not Produce.	Totals.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Produce of the Mines	3,013,573	127,608	3,141,181
,, Fisheries	7,682,079	15,529	7,697,608
,, Forests	23,991,055	971,597	24,962,652
Animals and their Produce	20,454,759	951,046	21,405,805
Agricultural Products	31,035,712	4,553,986	35,589,698
Manufactures	3,329,598	934,856	4,264,454
Miscellaneous Articles	535,935	73,831	609,766
Total	90,042,711	7,628,453	97,671,164
Coin and Bullion	...	...	371,093
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports	...	...	4,094,946
Grand Total	...	...	102.137,203

OCCUPIERS OF LANDS AND LANDS OCCUPIED, WITH ACREAGE AND STATE OF THE LANDS (TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS OF 1881).

	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	North-West Territories.	Totals.
Total population	108,891	449,572	321,233	1,359,027	1,923,228	65,954	49,459	56,446	4,324,810
Occupiers of lands	13,629	55,873	36,837	137,863	206,989	9,077	2,743	1,014	464,025
Owners	12,736	51,710	33,901	123,932	169,140	8,742	2,410	920	403,491
Tenants	842	3,929	2,786	12,344	36,690	301	313	40	57,245
Employés	51	234	150	1,587	1,159	34	20	54	3,289
Occupiers of 10 acres and under	1,188	12,471	4,827	19,150	36,221	284	1,013	132	75,286
„ 11 acres to 50	4,280	13,536	8,828	24,564	41,497	300	294	26	93,325
„ 51 „ 100	5,087	14,504	13,323	47,686	75,282	579	195	16	156,672
„ 101 „ 200	2,517	10,742	6,743	34,723	42,476	4,046	666	325	102,243
„ 200 acres and over	557	4,620	3,111	11,740	11,513	3,868	575	515	36,499
Condition of lands—									
Total occupied acres	1,126,653	5,396,382	3,809,621	12,625,877	19,259,909	2,384,337	441,255	314,107	46,358,141
„ improved acres	596,731	1,880,644	1,253,299	6,410,264	11,294,109	250,416	184,885	28,833	21,899,181
„ under crops, acres	467,211	942,010	849,678	4,147,984	8,370,266	230,264	83,657	21,214	15,112,284
„ pasture, acres	126,935	917,010	392,169	2,207,422	2,619,038	17,197	98,457	7,334	6,385,562
„ gardens and orchards, acres	2,585	21,624	11,452	54,858	304,805	2,955	2,771	285	401,335

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OF CANADA OWNED BY THE INHABITANTS OF EACH DISTRICT, AND NUMBER OF SHIPS OWNED IN EACH DISTRICT AND THEIR TONNAGE (1881).

		Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	North-West Territories.	Aggregates for the Dominion.
Number of owners		16,663	67,129	46,162	175,731	266,485	11,913	4,044	846	588,973
Acres of land owned		1,278,307	7,446,065	6,046,183	18,600,878	23,309,961	10,160,359	621,166	182,243	67,645,162
Town and village lots		6,789	22,452	18,700	70,165	264,352	26,729	8,566	1,363	419,116
Number of houses		17,362	69,932	48,456	210,653	345,941	12,019	6,835	1,242	712,440
Warehouses, factories, &c.		4,050	17,508	7,948	37,598	39,583	1,532	1,436	515	110,170
Barns and stables		17,818	65,308	51,890	310,573	398,774	11,655	3,878	1,089	860,985
Steam Vessels	Vessels	11	44	46	293	259	17	51	...	721
	Tonnage	4,001	4,446	4,817	132,097	44,550	2,362	7,750	...	200,023
	Average size	364	101	103	451	172	139	152	...	277
Sea-going sailing vessels	Vessels	224	1,960	649	757	289	4	23	3	3,909
	Tonnage	41,236	441,929	210,583	110,356	55,058	181	987	200	860,450
	Average size	184	235	334	146	191	45	42	67	220
Barges and other such craft	Vessels	32	232	195	945	268	21	77	12	1,782
	Tonnage	315	3,385	3,979	58,509	27,055	1,545	1,600	80	96,468
	Average size	10	15	20	62	101	74	61	7	54
Grand totals	Vessels	267	2,236	890	1,995	816	42	151	15	6,412
	Tonnage	45,552	449,760	219,329	300,962	126,663	4,088	10,307	280	1,156,941

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBERS OF WORKING ANIMALS AND FARM STOCK ANIMALS KILLED OR SOLD, AND OTHER PRODUCTS (1881).

	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	North-West Territories.	Totals.
Working Animals—									
Horses	25,182	46,044	43,957	225,006	473,906	14,504	20,172	9,084	857,855
Colts and Fillies	6,153	11,123	9,018	48,846	116,392	2,235	5,950	1,786	201,503
Working Oxen	84	33,275	8,812	49,237	23,263	12,269	2,319	3,334	132,593
Farm Stock—									
Milch Cows	45,895	137,639	103,965	490,977	782,243	20,355	10,878	3,848	1,595,800
Other Horned Cattle	44,743	154,689	99,783	490,119	896,661	27,657	67,254	5,690	1,786,596
Sheep	166,496	377,801	221,163	889,833	1,359,178	6,073	27,783	346	3,048,678
Swine	40,181	47,256	53,087	322,199	700,922	17,358	16,841	2,775	1,207,619
Animals Killed or Sold—									
Cattle	15,200	63,389	35,414	160,207	363,043	4,936	13,696	1,796	657,781
Sheep	58,872	151,245	88,743	436,336	748,972	1,382	10,683	232	1,496,465
Swine	26,836	56,259	59,904	333,159	796,548	18,674	10,411	712	1,302,503
Other Products—									
Wool, lbs.	552,083	1,142,440	760,531	2,730,546	6,013,216	16,452	85,148	320	11,300,736
Honey ,,	14,945	24,500	78,203	559,024	1,197,628	1,080	365	...	1,875,745

FIELD PRODUCTS (1881).

	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	North-West Territories.	Totals.
Wheat, acres sown	41,942	45,045	40,831	224,678	1,949,135	51,293	7,952	5,678	2,366,544
Spring Wheat, yield, bushels	546,872	522,602	517,997	1,999,815	7,213,024	1,029,378	153,485	119,644	12,102,817
Winter ,, ,,	114	6,649	3,959	19,189	20,193,067	4,295	20,168	11	20,247,452
Barley, ,,	119,368	228,748	84,183	1,751,539	14,279,841	253,604	79,140	48,445	16,844,868
Oats, ,,	3,538,219	1,873,113	3,297,534	19,990,205	40,209,929	1,270,268	253,911	59,952	70,493,131
Rye, ,,	307	47,567	18,268	430,242	1,598,871	1,203	482	240	2,097,180
Peas and Beans, ,,	3,169	37,220	43,121	4,170,456	9,434,872	8,991	50,542	1,291	13,749,662
Buckwheat, ,,	90,458	339,718	1,587,223	2,041,670	841,649	320	59	50	4,901,147
Corn (Maize), ,,	2,603	13,532	18,159	888,169	8,096,782	2,516	1,433	1,948	9,025,142
Potatoes, acres sown	39,083	60,192	51,362	123,369	181,394	4,309	3,272	811	464,289
,, yield, bushels	6,042,191	7,378,387	6,961,016	14,873,287	18,893,996	556,193	473,831	89,326	55,268,227
Turnips, ,,	1,198,407	1,006,711	930,336	1,572,476	33,856,721	149,025	270,525	14,893	39,059,094
Other Root Crops, yield, bushels	42,572	326,143	159,043	2,050,904	6,479,222	49,096	82,249	3,091	9,152,320
Hay, acres sown	119,936	519,856	389,721	1,495,494	1,795,965	100,591	23,449	8,337	4,458,349
,, yield, tons	143,791	597,731	414,046	1,614,906	2,038,659	185,279	43,898	17,500	5,055,810
Grass and Clover seed, yield, bushels	15,247	8,128	7,257	119,306	173,219	303	857	...	324,317

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST (1881).

	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	North-West Territories.	Totals.
Sq. Pine, white ... ... cub ft.	1,524	124,451	130,762	4,840,462	12,262,570	2,168	23,348,500	18,610	40,729,047
,, red ... ... ,,	342	35,726	31,954	654,721	1,848,927	...	232,585	11,500	2,815,755
Sq. Oak ... ... ,,	180	22,876	3,316	59,587	5,448,263	133,672	...	...	5,670,894
Tamarac ... ... ,,	11,270	106,069	256,389	2,707,745	1,515,360	32,792	...	23,950	4,653,575
Birch and Maple ... ... ,,	93,742	549,330	348,441	2,784,395	612,760	...	26,000	127	4,414,795
Elm ... ... ,,	230	1,393	2,400	163,049	2,925,332	99,454	...	...	3,191,968
Walnut, black ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	59,032	...	...	...	59,032
,, soft ... ... ,,	5,001	13	...	66,806	682,399	...	...	...	754,219
Hickory ... ... ,,	...	630	...	7,998	377,811	300	...	880	387,619
All other Timber ... ... ,,	797,851	4,091,517	2,371,061	14,382,814	26,200,058	622,059	436,792	54,806	48,956,958
Pine Logs ... ... No.	5,260	497,735	657,400	5,400,273	14,945,670	14,742	798,119	5,158	22,324,407
Other Logs ... ... ,,	192,083	2,250,593	5,001,069	8,182,434	7,621,610	240,033	2,483,024	52,738	26,025,584
Masts, Spars, &c. ... ... ,,	196	8 703	54,406	104,248	23,721	...	900	67	192,241
Staves ... ... M.	1,177	13,147	955	3,585	22,857	10	143	2	41,881
Lathwood ... ... Cords	814	5,585	3,434	31,881	50,265	279	6,053	...	98,311
Tan Bark ... ... ,,	620	10,843	55,535	285,940	45,921	...	1,550	...	400,418
Firewood ... ... ,,	159,619	637,084	781,729	3,638,928	5,435,414	219,784	82,277	33,399	10,993,234

RAW MINERAL PRODUCTS (1881).

	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	North-West Territories.	Totals.
Gold ... ... ozs.	...	15,167	...	2,192	152	...	52,390	114	70,015
Silver ... ... ,,	...	22	...	2	87,000	...	...	...	87,024
Copper Ore ... ... tons	...	2,000	...	6,007	170	...	...	...	8,177
Iron Ore ... ... ,,	...	53,878	500	74,242	91,877	...	2,560	...	223,057
Pyrites ... ... ,,	...	...	...	19,590	1,180	...	...	...	20,770
Manganese ... ... ,,	...	316	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	2,449
Other Ores ... ... ,,	...	4,424	300	564	121	...	515	...	5,924
Coal ... ... ,,	...	1,013,345	24,589	...	...	...	268,300	1,590	1,307,824
Plumbago ... ... ,,	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	28
Gypsum, lump ... ... ,,	...	177,081	995	...	5,000	...	...	...	183,076
Phosphate of Lime ... ... ,,	...	165	...	8,924	5,658	...	...	...	14,747
Mica ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	15,876	200	...	...	...	16,076
Petroleum, crude ... ... gals.	...	...	...	...	15,490,622	...	...	...	15,490,622
Salt ... ... brls.	...	...	...	...	472,000	4	...	70	472,074
Grained Marble ... ... cub. ft.	...	12	...	35,114	5,000	...	...	...	40,126
Building Stone for dressing ... ... ,,	120,284	214,819	221,655	3,885,656	3,698,488	325	...	...	8,141,227
Roofing Slate ... ... sq.	...	...	...	9,000	1,536	...	...	...	10,536